Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

July 30, 1956

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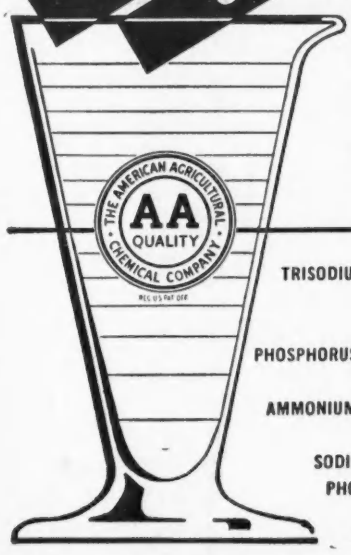

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INSIDE SCIENCE

The Vital Story of Vitamin B_1

(Thiamine)

by Science Writer

History. The discovery of vitamin B_1 resulted from research into the cause of beriberi. Almost 50 years passed between Eijkman's discovery of the relationship of the disease to diet and the famous work of Jansen and Donath who first isolated the crystalline vitamin from rice bran.

Within ten years of that first isolation the vitamin's chemical structure was determined and it was successfully synthesized.

Eijkman's work resulted in the development of a theory that beriberi was caused by a lack of some factor in the diet and not by a toxin or infectious agent. This idea was not readily accepted until the growth of dietary knowledge proved it correct.

Isolation and Synthesis. In 1926 Profs. Jansen and Donath accomplished the isolation of crystalline vitamin B_1 from rice bran. In 1931 Windaus and co-workers successfully isolated pure vitamin B_1 and established its empirical formula. In 1936 R. R. Williams, and independently R. Grewe, explained the vitamin's chemical structure. That year, R. R. Williams and J. K. Cline accomplished the synthesis of thiamine which is in wide use today. Andersag and Westphal also synthesized the vitamin in 1936. Another synthesis was described by Bergel and Todd in 1937.

Photomicrograph of B_1 crystals

Chemical and Physical Properties. Thiamine hydrochloride is white, water soluble, with a nut-like, salty taste and yeast-like odor. Its empirical formula is: $C_{12}H_{17}ClN_4OS \cdot HCl$. Thiamine produced by synthesis is identical chemically and in biological activity with that obtained in pure form from nature.

Deficiencies. A deficiency of thiamine is characterized by these symptoms: depression, irritability, fearfulness, lack of initiative and interest, loss of appetite. Symptoms vary since in usual practice deficiencies of other water-soluble vitamins occur. Medical treatment is simple: a sufficient amount of thiamine is administered to relieve symptoms quickly and the physician provides for a continuing adequate intake.

Beriberi victim

A severe deficiency of thiamine leads to beriberi, a serious and sometimes fatal disease. While beriberi is almost a medical curiosity in the United States, it is common in countries in which polished white rice is a staple of the diet.

Human Nutrition Requirements. Thiamine is one of the nutritive elements the human body needs daily and does not store in quantity. The minimum daily requirements established by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration for the prevention of symptoms of thiamine deficiency disease are:

Adults	1.00 mg.	Children (1-5 incl.)	0.50 mg.
Infants	0.25 mg.	Children (6-11 incl.)	0.75 mg.

The Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council recommends the following dietary intake of thiamine for healthy persons in the U. S. A.

Recommended Daily Intake in Milligrams

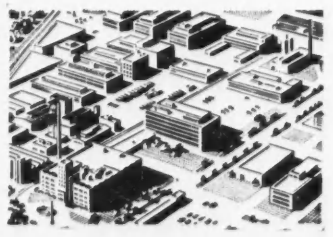
Age	*Men*	*Women*
25	1.6	1.2
45	1.5	1.1
65	1.3	1.0
Pregnant (3rd trimester)		1.5
Lactating		1.5

The Council recommendations for infants and children vary below and above these figures, based on age and sex. Various illnesses and stress situations can exhaust vital reserves of thiamine. So, for the physician, vitamin B_1 is prepared in various dosage forms and potencies for therapeutic and prophylactic use.

How do human beings receive thiamine? It is widely distributed in foods of animal and vegetable origin, particularly cereal grains and dry legumes. Because of public demand for refined products which millers must meet for obvious economic reasons, a loss of thiamine and other factors occurs during processing. The thiamine loss is overcome through the use of *enrichment* in cereal grain products for which Federal Standards exist, or in other foods such as breakfast cereals, by *fortification* or *restoration*. When enriching, fortifying or restoring, the food processor adds the necessary amount of pure thiamine (and other vitamins and minerals) to the food so that the finished product meets Federal, state and territorial requirements or contributes to the consumer an amount of the vitamin which dietary experts believe significantly useful.

Thiamine is extensively used for the enrichment of cereal grain foods such as white flour, white bread and rolls, macaroni products, farina, corn grits and meal, milled white rice. The story of these uses is delightfully told in a separate brochure which is available on request for reference or educational purposes.

Production. Huge production facilities at the Hoffmann-La Roche plant in Nutley, New Jersey, deliver highest quality thiamine *by the tons*. Roche manufactures thiamine hydrochloride and thiamine mononitrate. These fine products, which equal or exceed U.S.P. specifications, are ideal for use by pharmaceutical makers and food processors. Years of experience in research and manufacture have made Roche the leader in vitamins.



This article is published in the interests of pharmaceutical manufacturers, and of food processors who make their good foods better with essential, health-giving vitamin B_1. Reprints of this and others in the series are available on request. Write the Vitamin Division, Hoffmann-La Roche Inc., Nutley 10, New Jersey. In Canada: Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd., 286 St. Paul Street, West; Montreal, Quebec.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 170 No. 5 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. July 30, 1956

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RETIRING FROM INDOIL: William B. Plummer, who will retire August 15 as president of Indoil Chemical Company, Chicago, Standard Oil Company (Indiana) subsidiary, to become a private consultant in the petrochemical field with headquarters in New York.

Mines Bureau Draws Plans To Intensify Research Program In Essential Metals, Nonmetals

The Bureau of Mines has drawn up plans to intensify its nationwide research in metals and nonmetals essential to defense and industrial progress in line with recommendations of the President's Advisory Committee on Minerals Policy. For the new fiscal year, funds totaling slightly more than $22 million have been made available to the bureau by congress for conducting field studies and for maintaining experiment stations and laboratories in twenty-seven states and Alaska. This includes about $2 million additional for increased research in strategic metals and minerals.

Oil Shale Funds Less

Funds for work on oil shale and collection and interpretation of economic statistical information on domestic and foreign minerals are less than last year, however. Most of the research programs on solid, liquid and gaseous fuels, health and safety and inspection work in mines, and control of coal fires will operate at virtually the same level as last year.

As part of the stepped-up program for metals and nonmetals, bureau officials said, mining research will be expanded and directed toward establishing and developing engineering principles that will promote safer and more efficient mining practices. This work, to be conducted in close cooperation with industry and with other research organizations, will cover every phase of mining.

It will include investigations of methods and costs of both underground and surface mining of all nonfuel minerals, research on rock mechanics, drilling and blasting, studies of ore-sampling theories and practices, and area studies of major mineral resources.

The minerals program will cover more than seventy items. Highlighted among projects to be accelerated or expanded are:—

In cooperation with a major steel company, the bureau will use its experimental blast furnace at Pittsburgh, Pa., to investigate smelting characteristics of various iron ores and agglomerates of different

—Continued on page 47

McKESSON'S NEW PRESIDENT: Herman C. Nolen, elevated from executive vice-president in charge of its wholesale drug department to president of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, succeeding George Van Gorder who remains chairman and chief executive officer of the firm.

Virginia-Carolina Insurgent Faction Takes Over Helm

Control of Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, Richmond, Va., is now in the hands of an insurgent group of stockholders headed by Rupert T. Zickl, New York investor. The group won control of the company at a special stockholders meeting when it gained 399,613 votes as compared to the 211,874 polled by the management.

Joseph A. Howell, president, and five directors favorable to his management were removed from the eleven-man board.

Mr. Zickl retained his seat on the board and six other nominees of his group were elected.

Mr. Howell, in speeches and letters to the stockholders, said that the dip in company profits had been caused by the general decline in the whole farm picture, which would, of course, have an immediate effect on V-C as a producer of agricultural chemicals.

Howell Expects to Stay With Firm

Mr. Howell, whose current salary is reported to be $78,000 a year, entered into a ten-year contract in 1953 to serve the company at a minimum salary of $60,000.

Despite the insurgent victory, Mr. Howell said he expected to remain with the company.

John S. Battle, former Governor of Virginia and a member of the Zickl group, said it was too early to tell whether Mr. Howell would remain with the company.

"No poticy has been formulated yet. Our planning did not include him (Mr. Howell) as the top executive of the firm."

Removed from the board were:—Mr. Howell; Howard B. Brown, Philadelphia glass executive; Edward Bartsch, Bronxville, N. Y., business consultant; Alfred Levinger, New York investment banker; George E. Warren, New York financial adviser, and George M. Wells, New York consulting engineer.

Those named to the board in addition to Mr. Zickl and Mr. Battle were:—Alexander J. V. Thelen, Charlottesville, Va., banker; J. Chadburn Bolles, Charlottesville textile executive; M. Stuart Roesler, New York banker; Stanton Willard Frederick, Seattle, Wash., broker, and William C. Franklin, bottling company official from Baltimore, Md., and Washington, D. C.

Three holdovers on the board said they would not serve with the new management. They are:—Thomas C. Boushall, Richmond, Va., banker; Thomas B. Byrd, Winchester, Va., orchardist, and George Champion, executive vice-president of Chase Manhattan Bank.

Charles E. Heinrichs, the eleventh director, said it would be a breach of his contract if he refused to serve with the new management.

TVA Adjusts Prices Of Ammonium Nitrate

An adjustment in delivered costs of ammonium fertilizer is being made by the Tennessee Valley Authority to provide more uniform price incentives to dealers and farmers taking part in TVA's distributor demonstration program. Farmers, in general, can now expect the delivered cost of ammonium nitrate produced by the agency to be about $5 to $6.50 below commercial ammonium nitrate, it was announced.

The distributor demonstration program is an educational program enlisting the cooperation of private and cooperative commercial fertilizer distributors and the soil and crop scientists of the land grant colleges in carrying out farm demonstrations with fertilizers produced by TVA.

Colleges determine the fertilizer uses which require educational development in their states to build up and maintain soil fertility and promote efficient crop production. In the case of ammonium nitrate, the distributors participating in the program agree to sell the product only to farmers who will use it for the educational purposes specified. The distributors also conduct educational activi-

—Continued on page 62

B-12 Concentrates Coming From Sludge

The Milwaukee (Wis.) Sewerage Commission and Verne E. Alden Company, Chicago engineers, have entered an agreement to go into the vitamin business at a new plant which, it is said, will be the first in the world to produce vitamin B-12 concentrates from dried sewage sludge.

Construction of the plant has already started and, under an exclusive contract with the commission, the engineering firm has been studying the production of vitamin B-12 concentrates from "Milorganite," the dried and sterile sludge of the municipal sewage disposal system.

An addendum to the original exclusive

—Continued on page 46

Navy Paint Plants Decision Due from Government Soon

A decision by the Department of Defense whether to end the navy's production of paint at its two big producing plants at Norfolk, Va., and Mare Island, Calif., will be made shortly, it was indicated last week.

Although authority to suspend operations and purchase the paint needs from private industry has been lodged in the department since early in the month after congress refused to re-enact the controversial section 638 of last year's appropriation bill, the department has deferred acting on the issue until congressional intent became more certain.

The question of giving the department authority to close down plants and other commercial-type activities, without further say-so from congress, was unexpectedly revived during the closing days of the session when the house passed an omnibus military authority bill with a provision directing the Defense department to report all proposed curtailments of commercial-type activities for congressional review.

In the face of this development, the Defense department decided not to make any move concerning the paint plants until the situation was made more clear.

Customs Simplification Bill Awaits Signing by President

The administration's last major piece of legislation to ease the flow of foreign merchandise into this country—the customs simplification bill—cleared congress in its closing days last week, along with two other actions important to the chemical industry. The customs simplification bill, H.R. 6040, is now on the President's desk, where it is expected to receive his early approval.

The two other developments in the field of customs and tariffs were:—

- Appointment of a nine-man subcommittee of the house ways and means committee to make an exhaustive review of United States foreign trade problems. Rep. Hale Boggs of Louisiana was named chairman.
- Passage by the house and senate of a bill giving the Tariff Commission an

—Continued on page 46

Lithium Chemical Fuels Expansion Phase Complete

Lithium Corporation of America, Minneapolis, Minn., has announced completion of the first phase of its expansion program for the production of lithium metal and its derivatives for use in the field of high energy chemical fuels.

Company spokesmen stated that rapidly increasing industrial demands for lithium metal and its derivatives will require further expansion of these facilities in the immediate future.

Baker Has New Facilities To Make Magnesium Nitrate

J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., has announced new and expanded facilities for the large tonnage manufacture of magnesium nitrate in technical, purified and reagent grades. Magnesium nitrate is a relatively low-cost starting material for the production of other high purity magnesium compounds. It is becoming increasingly important in the manufacture of catalysts, as a plate etch solution in the manufacture of lithographic specialties, and as an ingredient in pyrotechnic compositions, Baker points out.

Reserpine Agreement Set by Penick, Ciba

S. B. Penick & Co., New York, has acquired rights as licensee from Ciba, Ltd. of Switzerland, under Ciba's US patent No. 2,752,351 covering "Reserpine" and its salts.

By terms of the agreement, Penick is fully licensed under any domestic or foreign "Reserpine" patents already issued to Ciba. Reciprocal arrangements are being considered with respect to Penick's patents for other Rauwolfia extracts.

Users of Penick's "Reserpine" may now include it in any of their finished preparations without further licensing or royalty payments.

Interhandel Ruling Today on Request for More Time

The United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia is expected to rule today on whether to grant Interhandel additional time in which to comply with an order of the lower court calling for the production of certain papers, books and documents bearing on the Swiss holding company's claim of ownership of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York.

The court delayed ruling on the issue after receiving an appeal from Interhandel on a ruling of Judge Bolitha J. Laws of the district court last Monday refusing Interhandel's request for a six months' extension of the order.

If the appeals court decides with Judge Laws that the extension of time should be denied, Interhandel is expected to carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

At issue in the current litigation is the suit of Interhandel to recover the big chemical firm which was seized by the government during World War II on the grounds that it was enemy-controlled.

Judge Laws has ruled that unless Interhandel produces certain papers, books and records bearing on the ownership of the firm, which have been demanded by the government, its suit will be dismissed.

Interhandel claims that certain of the documents called for cannot be produced under the Swiss secrecy laws, and counsel proposed to the court that a neutral be allowed to examine the missing papers and report any pertinent matter contained in them to the court. Judge Laws flatly rejected the proposal. The same proposal was made to the appeals court which decided to hold up its decision until it could give the matter further study.

Mexican Chemical Outlook—Just as Bright as It Ever Was

Right now the future of the Mexican chemical industry looks as bright as it has ever looked. It increased its production tenfold between 1940 and 1950 and today continues to maintain that rate of expansion. Its biggest need at the moment is raw materials from which to make more chemical products. According to a study of things below the border made by the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, the chemical industry in Mexico really found itself during the war. By 1946 chemicals had become the second most important industry in the country as an employer and the third largest from the point of view of investment.

An indication of how big the industry has become in Mexico was given last week when the Business and Defense Services Administration reported that the Mexican sulfur industry, the only source of Frasch-type sulfur other than the United States, is undergoing a strong selling program for world markets in competition with United States producers.

Sharp Value Rise

The value of chemical imports rose between 1944 and 1954 from 150.4 million to 1,051 million pesos—$84 million at the current exchange rate.

The United States supplies, on the average, 77 percent of these imports. In recent years, chemical products have constituted 12 percent by value of all Mexican imports from the United States.

These can be broken down as follows:—18.7 percent raw materials; 16.8 percent drugs; 15.1 percent synthetic resins; 12.5 percent insecticides; 11.2 percent antibiotics and 5.1 percent paints, varnishes and materials for the paint manufacturing industry.

Between 1940 and 1944, the value of all domestic industrial production rose 159 percent and the chemical production climbed by 243 percent.

The number of plants in operation increased by 105 to 263 and the number of persons employed from 3,000 to 10,000. Export markets were developed in Central and South America and in 1944 export

—Continued on page 58

SPENCER DIRECTOR: James Brownlee, a partner in J. H. Whitney & Co., who has been elected a director of Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo.

Titanium Tet Output To Be Boosted Again

Further expansion of its Niagara Falls, N. Y., facilities for the manufacture of titanium tetrachloride has been announced by Stauffer Chemical Company, New York. The addition, say company executives, will again double the plant's capacity for the titanium chemical.

At the present time, Stauffer is completing an expansion which about doubles the facilities the company had in Niagara Falls in late 1955. The new program, which is scheduled for completion in early 1957, quadruples Stauffer's capacity of a year ago.

Although titanium tetrachloride is a chemical which has attracted widespread attention only in recent years, the company has been making this and other metal chlorides, such as aluminum and silicon chlorides, for nearly forty years.

Originally titanium tetrachloride found its major application as the basic material for the production of military "smokescreens" and commercial skywriting "smokes."

Now, however, it is the key raw material for the manufacture of titanium, which is used extensively in the aviation industry. The tetrachloride is also employed as a catalyst in the production of plastics such as polyethylene.

Thermo Materials, Inc. Is Established on Coast

The formation of Thermo Materials, Inc., a California corporation specializing in the development and production of precision high temperature industrial ceramics, has been announced.

The new firm is to be under the joint ownership of Gladding, McBean & Co., San Francisco and Los Angeles, Provident Securities Company, San Francisco, and the Frenchtown Porcelain Company, Trenton, N. J.

The plant will occupy a 2½-acre site near Menlo Park, Calif. It is expected to be in production by December, 1956. The executive offices have been located at 1275 Harrison Street, San Francisco.

Thermo Materials will manufacture and distribute high temperature ceramic and cermet items for the electronic and fabricated metal industries as well as ferrite components capable of withstanding high

—Continued on page 62

The Week's Price Changes

Coumarin, Magnesium Chloride, Tin, Cottonseed Meal Higher. Tankage, Citronella Oil, Lard, Greases Are Lower.

Prices Advanced

Cocoa butter, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Cottonseed meal, $2 per ton (p. 56).
Coumarin, 10c. per lb. (p. 52).
Egg yolk, 3c. per lb. (p. 43).
Magnesium chloride, $5 per ton (p. 32).
Tin, 3½c. per lb. (p. 32).
Chemicals, 1.2c. to 1.7c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Greases, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Linalool, 35c. per lb. (p. 52).
Linalyl acetate, 90-92%, 35c. per lb.
96%, 35c. per lb. (p. 52).
Oil, bois de rose, 35c. per lb.
Citronella, Ceylon, 8c. per lb.
Formosan, 35c. per lb.
Coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Corn, crude, ⅞c. per lb. (p. 56).
refd., ⅞c. per lb.
Oil, cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Oleo, 1½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Peanut, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 56).
refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (p. 56).
refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, 1½c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $2 per ton.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb.
Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 56).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

July 27, 1956	July 20, 1956	July 29, 1955
108.99	108.97	106.75

Miscellaneous Organics Increase

US production of miscellaneous synthetic organic chemicals in 1955 was 20,793 million pounds, an increase of 19 percent compared with the 17,408 million pounds reported for 1954, according to the Tariff Commission. Important cyclic chemicals in this group are hexamethylenetetramine, naphthenates, photographic chemicals, lubricating oil additives and tanning materials. Important acyclic chemicals in this group are halogenated hydrocarbons, acetic acid and anhydride, ethylene glycol, formaldehyde and methyl, ethyl and isopropyl alcohols.

Sales of miscellaneous synthetic organics last year amounted to 9,629 million pounds, valued at $1,423 million, compared with 8,092 million pounds, valued at $1,213 million, in 1954.

Production of miscellaneous cyclic chemicals in 1955 amounted to 513 million pounds, compared with 409 million pounds produced in 1954, an increase of 25 percent.

Sales of miscellaneous cyclic chemicals in 1955 totaled 312 million pounds, valued at $105 million, compared with 255 million pounds, valued at $77 million, in 1954.

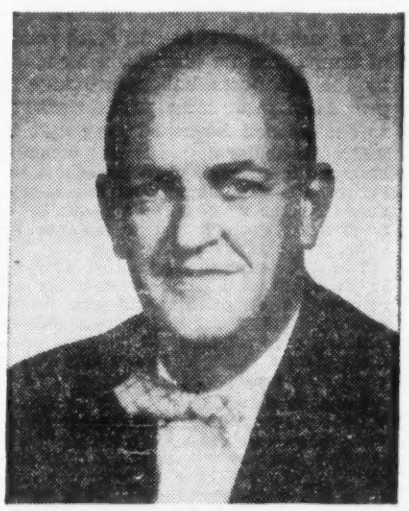
The output in 1955 of miscellaneous acyclic chemicals—including such chemicals as may be also used as acyclic intermediates—totaled 20,281 million pounds, 19 percent more than the 16,999 million pounds reported for 1954.

Sales of all acyclic miscellaneous chemicals in 1955 amounted to 9,316 million pounds, valued at $1,318 million, compared with 7,837 million pounds, valued at $1,136 million, in 1954.

Gamma Globulin Shipment Worth $4 Million Is Moved

Escorted by two navy official cars and a state police car, two Armour & Co. refrigerated trucks recently moved a $4 million shipment of gamma globulin from Armour Laboratories, Kankakee, Ill., plant to the Ashland Cold Storage freezer in the Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

One of the most valuable shipments of medicinals ever moved in this area, the movement was described as necessary to provide space for manufacturing other pharmaceuticals.



CARBON DISPERSIONS V.P.: Wilbur V. Keegan, who has become a vice-president of Carbon Dispersions, Inc., Newark, N. J., through the purchase of company stock.

Union Carbide's Executive Vice-Presidency to Hannan

Kenneth H. Hannan has been elected an executive vice-president of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York.

Mr. Hannan joined Union Carbide in 1936 in the law department of the corporation. He was appointed secretary and assistant treasurer in 1949, and treasurer in 1952. In 1954 he was elected a vice-president and director of the corporation.

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Dr. Vernon H. Wallingford

Dr. Albert Q. Butler

Mallinckrodt Appointments to Nine In Revamping of Technical Division

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., has revamped its technical division. Under the new plan the post of senior scientist has been created, a technical division manager has been named, market research has been formalized in both the medicinal and industrial chemical fields, and a new products committee has been formed. Appointed senior scientist is Dr. Vernon H. Wallingford, discoverer of "Urokon," a contrast medium for X-ray diagnosis. Dr. Albert Q. Butler has been named manager of the technical division. Heading up Mallinckrodt's research in medicinal chemicals is Dr. August H. Homeyer. Director of the company's industrial chemicals research is Dr. Paul A. Krueger.

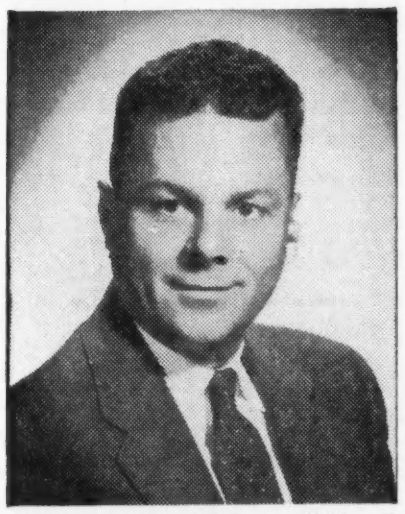
Background of Senior Scientist

Dr. Wallingford, who will also serve as chairman of Mallinckrodt's new products committee, has been in the company's research department for thirty-three years.

Dr. Butler, the new technical division head, previously had been director of chemical control for many years as well as in charge of the company's technical recruitment program. Under the new setup, five technical departments will report to Dr. Butler and in turn to Dr. John R. Ruhoff, vice-president and director of the company. The departments are chemical control, inorganic research, organic research, process development and product development.

The two market research department established under the new plan are staff departments reporting to the senior officers of the company. Dr. Homeyer, the medicinal market research head, was formerly associate research director. Dr. Krueger, director of industrial chemicals market research, was previously head of the development department.

Other new appointments in Mallinckrodt's technical division are: Dr. William B. Burford, 3rd, assistant director of inorganic research; Dr. George DeLaMater, director of organic research; Dr. Melvin A. Thorpe, director of product development; Dr. Warren L. Towle, director of process development, and Dr. Samuel M. Tuthill, director of chemical control.



SHEA TECHNICAL HEAD: Dr. William F. Waldeck, former director of research for Wyandotte Chemical Corporation, who has been appointed to the newly-created post of technical director by Shea Chemical Corporation, Jeffersonville, Ind.

Chemical Fuel Unit Will Be Built by Olin

A high energy chemical fuel for use in missile and aircraft engines will be produced for the Air Force by Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York. A $36 million plant is scheduled to be constructed near Niagara Falls, N.Y., to produce the fuel.

The Air Force contract calls for construction of the plant at Lake Ontario Ordnance Works in Model City, N. Y., about fourteen miles north of Niagara Falls, according to an announcement made by John M. Olin, chairman, and Thomas S. Nichols, president of Olin Mathieson.

Olin's research department has been carrying on experimental and development work on the new fuel for the Depart-

—Continued on page 39

Sulfur Trioxide Sulfonation Plant Installed in Canada

Chemical Developments of Canada, Ltd., has announced that facilities for anhydrous sulfur trioxide sulfonation have been installed at its plant at Longford Mills, Ontario.

The plant is an original design of the company and has been operating for several months supplying low salt content alkyl aryl sulfonates to manufacturers of household liquid detergents where low salt content is necessary. This is the first plant of its kind in Canada and one of a few in the world, the company said.

Puerto Rico Is Negotiating For Chlorine-Caustic Facilities With Two US Companies

Puerto Rico's Economic Development Administration is negotiating with two major US chemical companies to build chlorine-caustic soda facilities on the island. This was disclosed last week at a news conference by Dr. Walter K. Joelson, chief economist in EDA's New York office, who said the move ties in with efforts to set up a paper and fiberboard industry within the commonwealth. He indicated that Puerto Rico is "on the threshold" of producing paper and fiberboard from bagasse, a waste product of the sugar industry.

Dr. Joelson said that EDA is hopeful of reaching an agreement shortly with W. R. Grace & Co., New York, for the establishment of such a plant. Grace has done considerable research work in the field.

However, a Grace representative present at the news conference would neither affirm nor deny his company's interest in the Puerto Rican bagasse project.

Identity of Chemical Firms Not Revealed

The EDA economist, meanwhile, was non-committal as to the identity of the two American firms involved in the chlorine-caustic discussions. Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, a major alkali producer, already has a detergent operation on the island.

Queried later by OPD by telephone whether Diamond is one of the two companies, a spokesman for the alkali concern said in Cleveland that he knows nothing of any chlorine-caustic discussions with the Puerto Rican government.

Already in operation on the island is a $12¼ million ammonia plant on the south coast near Ponce. The installation, owned by Gonzalez Chemical Industries, Inc., has an annual rated production capacity of more than 40,000 tons of ammonia and 100,000 tons of sulfuric acid.

Last month, Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, revealed plans for the construction of a $28.5 million ethylene glycol plant near Ponce. The new facility will be built, owned and operated by Union Carbide Caribe, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Union Carbide.

An application for tax exemption under Puerto Rico's industrial incentive act has been filed by Union Carbide Caribe, and the plant is expected to be completed about two years after the tax exemption is granted.

At last week's new conference, it was announced by EDA's mainland executive director John I. Snyder that the Puerto

—Continued on page 39

Texas Int'l Sulphur Gets Funds to Operate in Mexico

Texas International Sulphur Company has accepted a multi-million dollar offer of financing from an investment syndicate headed by Guaranty Trust, Inc., Houston, Tex.

M. A. S. Makris, board chairman, announced that the agreement called for Guaranty Trust to provide all funds necessary to put Texas International Sulphur on a sound financing basis, to hire technical management to carry forward the company's exploration program and to build a Frasch process sulfur plant with a minimum capacity of 1,000 tons per day.

In consideration of its entering the agreement, the investment syndicate will receive 40 percent of the capital stock of Central Minera, S.A., one of Texas International's wholly-owned subsidiaries.

Central Minera owns 123,000 acres of sulfur concessions on southern Mexico's mineral ridge, the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Texas International's discovery of 5,000,000 tons of sulfur on its land near the village of Texistepec has already been confirmed by independent geologists.

GLIDDEN VICE-PRESIDENT: George M. Halsey, elected vice-president of the Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, in charge of its chemicals-pigments-metals division, succeeding John P. Ruth who is retiring after twenty-nine years of service with the company.

Indiana Standard Building Oil Dewaxer

Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is building a new plant at Whiting, for dewaxing lubricating oils by means of urea. The plant will employ a new process developed by Standard Oil's research department. Dr. Max G. Paulus, vice-president in charge of manufacturing, said the plant is scheduled to go into operation in October.

It will produce more than 10 million gallons of low pour point oils a year. The wax-free oils flow at temperatures as low as 70 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. Typical uses are in the production of transformer oils, refrigerator oils, and special lubricants such as sub-zero engine oils for arctic use for military purposes, he said.

The plant is believed to be the first com-

—Continued on page 63

FDA Soon to Make Known Its Reserpine Label Views

Labeling of reserpine products has been under review by the Food and Drug Administration and holders of new drug applications covering these products soon will be advised by letter of the agency's current views on such labeling.

The medical profession has acquired considerable experience with these drugs since they came into widespread use several years ago, and the FDA letter is intended to reflect what the agency has learned during this period.

Sherwin-Williams Co. Purchases Rubberset

Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has announced that through newly created subsidiaries the company has acquired assets of the Rubberset Company, East Newark, N. J. and Rubberset Company, Ltd., of Canada. Operations will be continued as heretofore under the previous management with no changes in policy.

Elwood M. Jones, Jr., will continue as top executive of the Newark and Canadian operations with W. B. Findlay as president of the Canadian subsidiary.

German Chemical Imports Show 15 Percent Gain

West German chemical imports in the first quarter of this year rose 15 percent over the total for the first three months of 1955, according to the Department of Commerce.

The rise in chemical imports during the period exceeded the general rate of increase for total German imports, which was 11 percent.

Chemical exports during the 1956 first quarter rose by only 8 percent, as compared with a 10.5 percent rise in total German exports during the period.

January-March chemical imports totaled 304.4 million German marks, or US$72.4 million. The import rise was marked by sharper increases in purchases of chemical semi-manufactures and finished products, which rose 18 percent. Imports of raw materials rose only 6 percent.

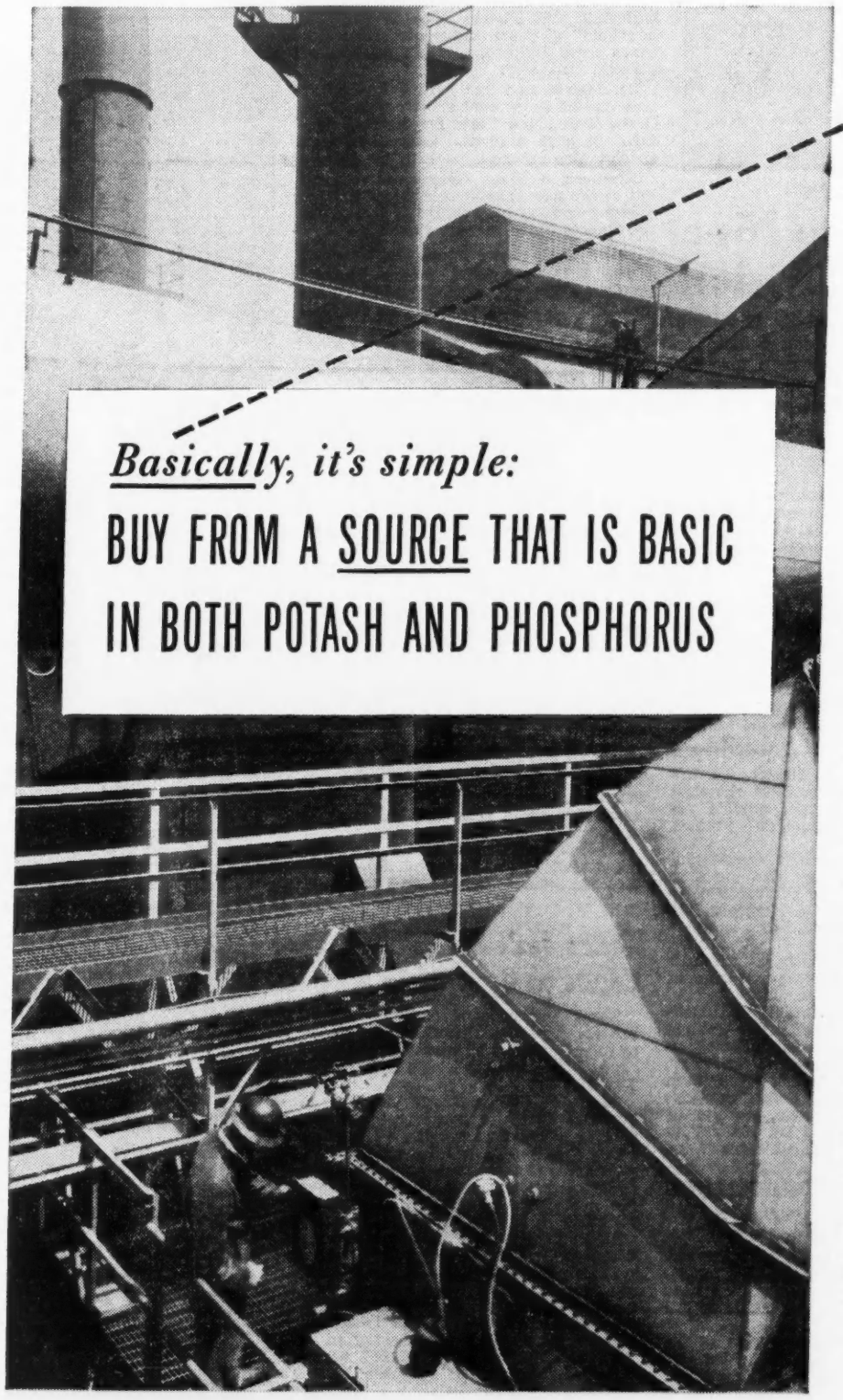
Ferroalloy imports went up to 15.3 million marks, or US$3.6 million, compared with 11.9 million marks, or US$2.8 million in the first quarter of 1955. Soaps and detergents were imported to the value of 2 million marks, or US$476,000, twice the amount for the comparable period in 1955.

Pharmaceutical imports continued to rise and totaled 18.7 million marks, or US$4.5 million, compared with 15.4 million marks in the first quarter of 1955. Plastics imports reached 20.5 million marks, or US$4.9 million.

Chemical goods exports in the first three months of 1956 amounted to 869 million marks, or US$206.8 million. Industrial chemicals accounted for 210 million marks, or US$50 million, of this total, a rise of 8 million marks, compared with the like quarter of 1955, but declined in proportion to total chemical exports.

Nitrogenous fertilizer exports totaled only 68 million marks, or US$16.2 million, a drop of 6 million marks. Coaltar dye exports amounted to 66.4 million marks, or US$15.8 million.

Dependable supplies of potassium phosphate?



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Association Meetings

Kentucky Fertilizer Conference, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., August 1.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., September 16-21.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., September 9-12.

American Oil Chemists' Society, Sherman hotel, Chicago, September 24-26.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 12-15.

American Society for Testing Materials, Pacific area national meeting and apparatus exhibit, Statler hotel, Los Angeles, September 16-22.

American Soybean Association, joint convention with National Soybean Processors Association, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., August 13-15.

Antibiotics Annual Symposium, Willard hotel, Washington, D. C., October 17-19.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual meeting and symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 23.

Chemical Market Research Association, Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, Canada, September 26-28.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 3-5.

Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of American Drug Manufacturers Association and American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, fall meeting, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., October 23-24.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 1.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade, annual outing, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 27-29.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 16-19.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting and paint industries' show, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 22-24.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Division of American Bar Association, annual meeting, Southern Methodist University's School of Law, Dallas, Tex., August 28.

Fragrance Foundation, annual convention, Savoy Plaza hotel, New York, September 20.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 5-7.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, Netherlands Plaza and Sheraton-Gibson hotels, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 17-21.

National Chemical Exposition, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, November 27-30.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Statler, Ambassador and Biltmore hotels, Los Angeles, November 12-14.

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 12-14.

Perkin Centennial, sponsored by American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, week of September 10.

Pharmaceutical Council of Greater New York, drug, cosmetic and sundry show, Statler hotel, New York, September 23-25.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, sales clinic, Commodore hotel, New York, October 15.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, Barbizon Plaza hotel, New York, October 4-5.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon, Roosevelt hotel, New York, September 11; annual meeting and dinner, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 3.

What's Behind the Buying, Use of Agricultural Chemicals? NACA Meeting to Study It

Who and what influences growers to buy and use agricultural chemicals will be one of the major topics to be discussed at the twenty-third annual meeting of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association in Spring Lake, N. J., September 5 through 7. The three-day meeting also will feature a presidential address by W. W. Allen, manager, agricultural chemical sales, Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., and NACA president; a report on entomological research by Dr. E. F. Knipling, chief, entomological research branch, Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture; and a talk on "Industry Outlook" by J. V. Vernon, president, Niagara Chemical Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, Middleport, N. Y.

More Than 500 to Attend

More than 500 leaders in the agricultural chemicals industry, in government, and in agricultural communications are expected to take part in the meeting, which will also include panel discussions of the effect of the new highway expansion program on the use of pesticides and of the latest developments under the Miller pesticide residue amendment.

The question on who and what influences growers to buy and use agricultural chemicals will be answered by leading representatives of groups credited with having the greatest influence on the introduction of new materials and new practices to growers.

The panel will include:—W. A. Haffert, editor, *New Jersey Farm and Garden;* John McDonald, president, National Association of Television and Radio Farm Directors; Blanchard Smith, vice-president and director, Chipman Chemical Company, Bound Brook, N. J.; Ellsworth Fisher, extension entomologist, University of Wisconsin, and a leading pesticides dealer. The moderator will be M. R. Budd, advertising manager, Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

The panel on the highway expansion program will be moderated by Jack Dreessen, NACA herbicide specialist, and will clude Dr. C. O. Eddy, Niagara Chemical Division of Food Machinery & Chemical

—*Continued on page 36*

GAF DIVISION MANAGER: G. G. Bierwirth, named division manager of personnel relations for the dyestuff and chemical division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York.

Chemical Transport Course Is Scheduled

The second course on tank truck transportation of chemicals, gases and other products will be held at Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich., August 27-30 inclusive. The course is sponsored by Michigan State and the National Tank Truck Carriers, in cooperation with the Manufacturing Chemists' Association and the National Truck Tank and Trailer Tank Institute.

The four-day course, conducted to "assure maximum safety in the tank truck transportation of chemicals," will be attended by over 100 tank truck operators, tank truck manufacturers and chemical industry traffic representatives.

A feature of the program will be seminars covering the needs and requirements of the chemical shipper and the tank truck carrier.

Practical lectures cover such subjects as safety; the selection and maintenance of materials used in tank construction, hoses, pumps, valves, linings and coatings; plus periods on cleaning, heating and insulating vehicles and methods of weighing and sampling.

Lecture sessions include talks on communicating technical information to operating employees, the economics of tank truck transportation and new developments in tank trucks.

Instructors and lecturers are authorities in their fields and are provided by the sponsoring associations.

Registration information may be obtained from National Tank Truck Carriers, 1424 16th street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Whale, Sperm Oils World Output Are Expected to Go Up This Year

World production of whale and sperm oils in 1956 is forecast at 425,000 and 105,000 short tons, respectively, as compared with 418,000 and 93,000 tons last year, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service. This increase was due to high yields and came in spite of the cut in the Antarctic catch quota from 15,500 blue-whale units to 15,000 per season. Although there was a slight increase in the Antarctic production, most of the increased output came in other areas.

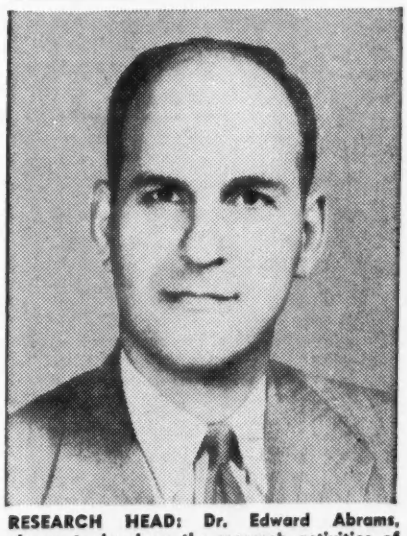
Antarctic whaling, including that done by three south Georgia coastal stations, is expected to account for nearly 90 percent of the world output of baleen whale oil this year. The same area, however, is expected to turn out only about three-fifths of the world supply of sperm oil. The major part of the increase in 1956 sperm oil production is expected to come from Japanese operations, both in the north Pacific and off the coast of Japan.

More Catcher Boats Used

Although the number of expeditions engaged in Antarctic pelagic whaling in the 1955-56 season was the same as in the previous year, each expedition added one or two catcher boats thereby increasing its production potential.

Thus the season lasted only fifty-eight days, a considerably shorter period than the seventy-two and seventy-six days of the two previous seasons. The total catch amounted to 14,875 blue-whale units, which is 125 less than the 15,000 units maximum stipulated by international agreement.

The International Association of Whaling Companies, following a meeting in June, reportedly announced that British, Norwegian, Japanese and Dutch whaling companies had agreed to limit the number of whale catching vessels for the 1956-57 season to a total of 210, excluding those to be used by the Soviet Union.



RESEARCH HEAD: Dr. Edward Abrams, chosen to head up the research activities of the newly-formed chemical preservative department of National Cylinder Gas Company, Chicago.

Standards Bureau Moving Laboratories

The National Bureau of Standards is moving its Washington laboratories to a tract of about 550 acres of land near Gaithersburg, Md.

The move, which will take about five years to complete, will permit the bureau to plan new buildings to replace present research facilities, which over the past fifty years have become inadequate for current needs.

The new site was selected after careful consideration as most suited to the special requirements of the bureau's scientific and engineering programs. The choice was based upon a number of factors, including accessibility by railroad and highway as well as topography for certain technical projects.

The congress appropriated funds for site acquisition and preliminary planning

—*Continued on page 55*

UK Ethical Drug Industry Dominated by US Concerns

Over half of Britain's ethical drug firms are subsidiaries of American concerns, according to the Department of Commerce. In fact, the department points out, the production of antibiotics has been almost monopolized by these firms.

This is due, the department feels, to the fact that the American pharmaceutical subsidiaries can draw freely on the $20 million of research funds spent annually by their parent companies.

McKesson Elects Director

E. E. Stewart, president and a director of National Dairy Products Corporation, has been elected a director of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York.

Flaxseed '56 Prices Seen at Prop Levels

The Department of Agriculture expects the 1956 crop of flaxseed to sell at around the price support level as a result of the anticipated heavy supply in prospect both here and abroad. In its monthly report on the fats and oils situation issued last week, the department said that supplies of US flaxseed in 1956-57 are likely to be about 10 million bushels above probable domestic use and commercial carryover.

A considerable part of the 10 million bushels is expected to move out into exports this summer (coming mainly from carrying stocks and output from early

—*Continued on page 36*

Food Color Makers Back Criticism of FDA Program

A committee of manufacturers of certified colors has endorsed the recommendations of an advisory committee of the National Academy of Sciences, which has done a study on the adequacy of the Food and Drug Administration's research program on food colors (OPD, 7/16/56).

The committee, which is composed of eight producers of food colors, calls itself the Certified Color Industry Committee, and claims to represent more than 90 percent of the certified food color manufacturing industry in the United States.

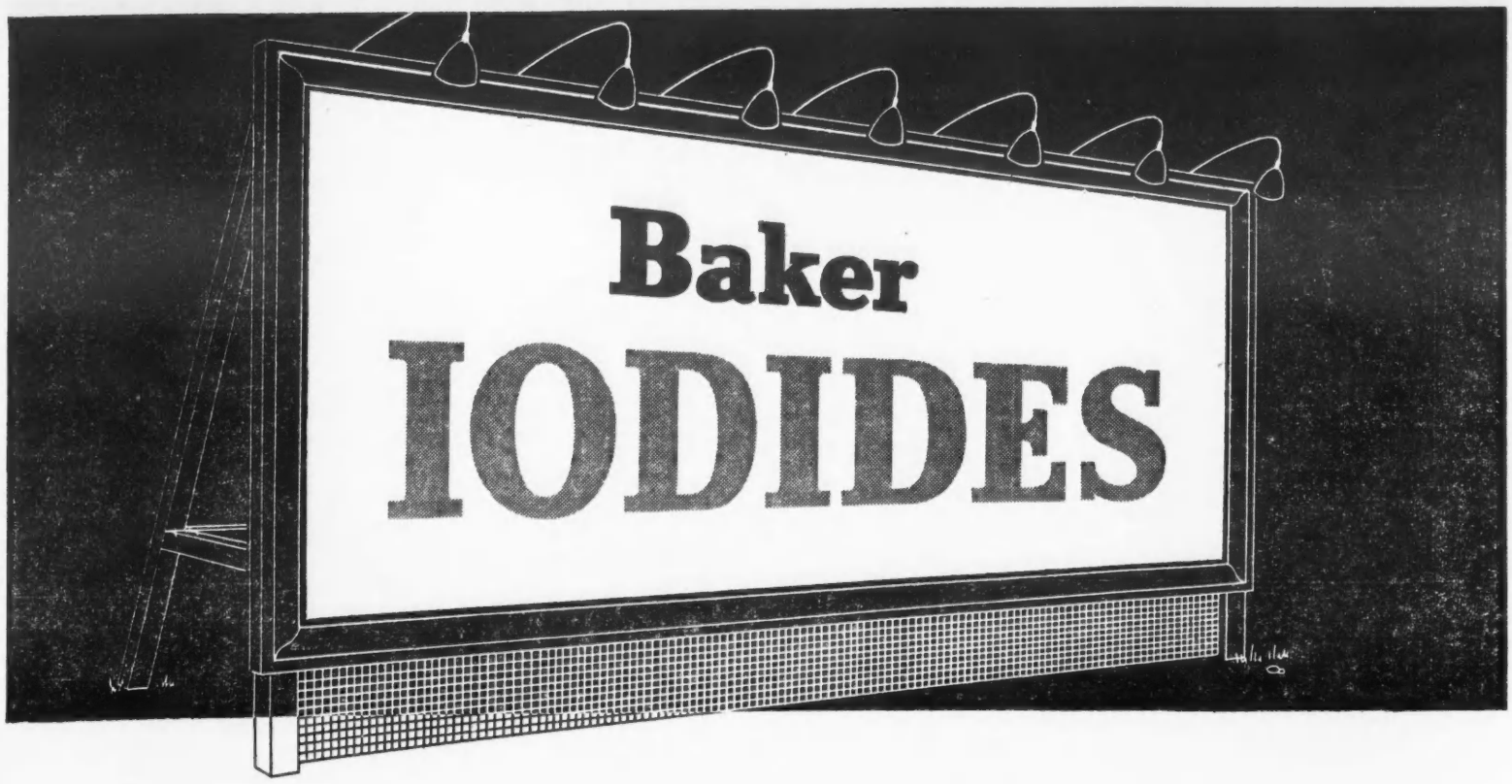
In a letter to George P. Larrick, Commissioner of Food and Drugs, the industry group stated that it was gratified that the National Academy of Sciences committee had felt, as was stated in the committee's report, "compelled to indicate that certification of a compound as 'harmless and suitable for use' in foods, drugs, and cosmetics . . . is unrealistic unless the level of use is specified."

The legal question as to whether or not the present law requires the administration to consider quantity in normal use in certifying synthetic colors for human consumption is currently before the federal courts.

An industry spokesman pointed out that the manufacturers had some time ago voluntarily imposed limitations on the use of their products by adopting appropriate labels for the guidance of food processors.

The industry's letter to Commissioner Larrick specifically endorsed the recommendations of the advisory committee urging that the FDA research program on the chemistry and toxicology of coloring materials be continued and that such study

—*Continued on page 36*



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News! For manufacturers of salt blocks, feeds and feed supplements—Potassium Iodate is now available. Write for special information.

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J. T. Baker Chemical Co., Executive Offices & Plant, Phillipsburg, N.J.

	chief uses	*packaging*
Baker POTASSIUM IODIDE, U.S.P. Crystal, Granular & Powder	drug products pharmaceuticals photography feedstuffs salt manufacture	polyethylene-lined drums
Baker 90-10 MIXTURES (90% Potassium Iodide, 10% Calcium Stearate)	feedstuffs salt manufacture	polyethylene-lined drums
Baker SODIUM IODIDE U.S.P. Crystal	drug products pharmaceuticals	polyethylene-lined drums
Baker IODINE, U.S.P.	drug products pharmaceuticals photo-engraving photography	glass jars

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, July 27 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .85

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —

Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —

Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —

Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19

Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.35
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver, lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .37 - —

Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —

Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490 - —
eryst., dms., c.l. works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½

Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.93 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.00 - 16.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP chys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs. 24.00 - 25.00

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .61 - —
standard, fine, eryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .56 - .58

Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾ - —

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75

p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.30 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.35 - 2.60

p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 100 lbs or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —

Anthranilic, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 - —

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white), USP (see Arsenic trioxide).

Ascorbic USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo. 12.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 12.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 12.75 - —
bots. 1-kilo lots kilo. 13.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 13.50 - —

Battery, chys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45

Acid, benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).

Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).

Boric, tech., 99.9%, eryst., bgs., c.l., works ton 126.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 176.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 181.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton 151.25 - 172.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 201.00 - 222.00
smaller lots, same basis, ton 206.00 - 227.00
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 101.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 151.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 156.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton 126.25 - 147.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 176.00 - 197.00
smaller lots same basis, ton 181.00 - 202.00
bulk, c.l., works ton 93.75 - —

Acid, boric tech., 99.9%, powd., bgs., c.l., works ton 106.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 156.50 - —
smaller lots same basis, ton 161.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton 131.25 - 152.25
ton lots ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 181.00 - 202.00
smaller lots, same basis, ton 186.00 - 207.00

Boric acid in kegs $15.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs USP boric Acid $25 per ton higher.

Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24½ - —
tanks, works lb. .22½ - —

Capric, dms lb. .25 - .27

Caprylic, dms lb. .25 - .27

Cassella, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75

Castor oil, dms lb. .17¾ - .19¾

Chicago, paste bbls., frt. alld lb. 3.21 - —

Chloroacetic, mono purif., flake, 99% dms lb. .23½ - .25½
tech. flake, 96-97%, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - .21

o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —

Acid, p-chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 2.25 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., same basis, lb. 2.30 - —

Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0463 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415 - —

Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.

Chromic, 99¾%, dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .28½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y. metropolitan area lb. 29 - .30

NF (see Chromium trioxide)

Cinnamic, refd., bots lb 2.50 - 3.50

Citric, USP anhyd., gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. .29½ - .30
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt. lb. .30 - .30½
smaller lots lb. .30½ - .31

hydrous, gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½ - .28
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt. lb. .28 - .28½
smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½

Powdered citric acid ½c. higher

Cleves, mixed bbls lb 79 —

Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .25 - .27
tanks lb. .23 - —
dbl. dist., dms lb. .25 - .27
tanks lb. .23 - .24

Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .16¾ - .18¾
tanks lb. .14¾ - —

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾ - .17¾
tanks lb. .13¾ - —

2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works. lb. .70 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .72 - —

Cresylic, oaltar, dom., resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, 50%, 207° or above, tanks, frt. equald., gal. 1.10 - —
204° to 207° C., tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.20 - —
non-resin grade, 50%, 210° or above, total range over 9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald, gal. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald, gal. 1.19 - 1.20
tanks, frt. equald, gal. 1.00 - —
imp., 75% at 215° C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .95 - —

petroleum, dom., 195° to 214°C., non-ret. dms., 65 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .52 - .84
tanks, same basis gal. .65 —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .65 .72
211° C. to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .78 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .61 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .62 .67
245° C. to 265° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —

Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, container, works lb. .50 - —

Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls. lb. .90 1.25

Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4-D).

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —

Dithiodibenzoic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —

2-Ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34½ - —

F, crude, paste, bbls, works lb 2.10 —

Folic, bots fib cas kilo lots or more gram 1.40 - —

Formic, 85%, chys., c.l., works lb .1570 —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620 - .1720
90%, chys., c.l., works lb. .1625 —
l.c.l. works lb. .1675 - .1775

Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - —

Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.50 —
smaller lots lb. 1.92 - 2.00
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 —
smaller lots lb. 1.92 - 2.00

Gamma, dry, grd. bbls., frt. alld. lb 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.45 - —

Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 —

Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb .25 - .35
cbys. lb .19 —
dms. lb .15½ - —

l-Glutamic, 99½% fib dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb 2.00 - —
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.05 - —

Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).

H, dry, bbls., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.02 - —

Hydriodic, 1.56 s.g., cbys lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 - —

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43

Hydrochloric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).

18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton 28.00 - —
20° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton 50.00 - —
22° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton 55.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ - .13¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾ - .19¼

Acid, hyrdochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.

Hydrocyanic, cyls., c.l., dlvd lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - .90
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —

Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).

aqueous, tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel, dms., works lb. .18½ - .22½

Hydrofluosilicic, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —

Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32

USP, cbys lb. .88 —

Isonicotinic, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 - —

Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).

Itaconic, tech., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
purif., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —

J, paste bbls., works, 100% basis. lb. 2.45 —
powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85

Koch, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.00 - —

L, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	No.	number
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	nom.	nominal
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	o-	ortho
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	ord.	ordinary
approx.	approximately	E.	east	oz.	ounce
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	p-	para
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	Pac.	Pacific
Atl.	Atlantic	exp.	expressed	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	F.	fahrenheit	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	ferment.	fermentation	photo.	photographic
bgs.	bags	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	purif.	purified
C.	centigrade	gran.	granular	redist.	redistilled
cbys.	carboys	grd.	ground	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	reg.	regular
cks.	casks	imp.	imported	resub.	resublimed
c.l.	carlots	incl.	included	ret.	returnable
cns.	cans	indust.	industrial	SD	specially denatured
coml.	commercial	kgs.	kegs	s.d.	single distilled
conc.	concentrated	l-	laevo	S. E.	southeast
CP	chemically pure	lacq.	lacquer	sec.	secondary
cps.	centipoises	lb.	pound	secs.	seconds
cryst.	crystal	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.g.	specific gravity
cs.	cases	l.t.l.	less truckload	ship't	shipment
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid	soln.	solution
cyls.	cylinders	mfrs.	manufacturers	s.u.	standard unit
d-	dextro	m-	meta	syn	synthetic
dbl.	double	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tanks.	railroad tankcars
denat.	denatured	min.	minimum	tech.	technical
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	m.p.	melting point	tert-	tertiary
dl-	dextro-laevo	N-	nitrogen	t.l.	truck loads
dist.	distilled	n-	normal	t.w.	tank wagons
		nat.	natural	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
		neut.	neutral	vis.	viscosity
		NF	National Formulary	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
				W	west
				whse.	warehouse
				w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .1754- .215
smaller lots lb. .1854- .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3054- .37
smaller lots lb. .3104- .375
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .23 - —
1 to 19 lb. .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .385 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.35
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .69 - —
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .36½- .38½
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1850- —
w.w., dms lb. .2150- —
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.26 - —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .26 - .28

Acid, 1-N 1-Naphthol-4-sulfonic (see Acid, Neville and Winthers).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, S).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, H).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
5-Naphthol-7-sulfonic, 2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Cassella).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., dlvd kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —

Acid, nitric, CP NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .18½- .20½
tanks lb. .16½- —
dbl. dist. (white), dms. lb. .20½- .22½
tanks lb. .18½- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Creosotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Palm, dist., dms lb. .14¾- .16¾
tanks lb. .12¾- —
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic).
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - 9.10
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0825- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0850- .0975
tanks, works lb. .0640- —

Acid, picric, NF, bbls. lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls lb. .34 - .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol).
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .36 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powd., fib. dms lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - .65
Soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms lb. .18¾- .20¾
tanks lb. .16¼- —
s.d., dms lb. .17¼- .19¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .15¼- .17¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .14¾- .16¾
triple pressed, bgs lb. .17½- .19½
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 - —
CP NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton 39.50 - —
Tall, dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - .09¼
tanks, works lb. .07½- .08
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .15¼- .17¼
tanks lb. .13¼- —
hydrogenated, dms lb. .14¼- .16¼
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
tech., dms lb. 1.05 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .47 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .47½- —
smaller lots lb. .48 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .49 - —
imported lb. .39½- .40
Thioglycolic, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Thiosalicylic, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .81 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .90 - —
125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.25 - —
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.35 - 2.50
powdered, 30 mesh., fib., dms. lb. 2.65 - 2.75
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms lb. .65 - 1.00
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 2.04 - 2.06
flake lb. 2.00 - 2.02
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15½- —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22½- .23¼
tanks, works lb .19½- —
Cetyl, extra, fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .48 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .21 - —
perfume grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
normal (see 1-Decanol).

Announcing...

PAMAK*

Tall Oil Fatty Acids

Hercules Powder Company announces the availability of Pamak tall oil fatty acids—a major new source of supply for these versatile chemical materials.

Produced in the latest type of multi-column fractional distillation equipment at Hercules' new operation at Franklin, Virginia, Pamak tall oil fatty acids are designed to meet your specific requirements for uniform high quality.

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INCORPORATED
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F156-1

Alcohol, denat., CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .64½- .66
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .69½- .77
tanks, dlvd., same basis. gal. .48½- .50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.

Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis.....gal. .50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.

SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis.....gal. .50 - —

SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis.....gal. .48 - —

SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .635 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .685 - .745
tanks same basis.....gal. .475 - —

SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .655 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .705 - .765
tanks, same basis.....gal. .495 - —

SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis.....gal. .50 - —

SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .645 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .695 - .755
tanks, same basis.....gal. .485 - —

SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis.....gal. .47 - —

SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .665 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .715 - .775
tanks, same basis.....gal. .505 - —

SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .645 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .695 - .755
tanks, same basis.....gal. .485 - —

West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .125 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .145 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 1.55 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12 - —

Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies....gal.20.58 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal.20.63 -20.69
tanks, same basis....gal.20.42 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis...gal. .47 - —
absolute, 200 pf, tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies...gal.21.68 - —
l.c., same basis..gal.21.73 -21.79
tanks, same basis..gal.21.52 - —

2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .28 - —

2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21¾- —

Furfuryl, ens., works.....lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn....lb. .20 - —
Newark, N. J.....lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn.....lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J.....lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn.....lb. .184 - —

Hydroabietyl, tech., solid, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .25 - —

Isoamyl, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .25 - —

Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —

Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E....lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E.....lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E.....lb. .21 - —

Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd..gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .37 - —
95%, c.l., dlvd.....gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .62 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .39 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd.....gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .41 - —

Lauryl, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots..lb. 1.60 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms.....lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.60
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10¼- —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l. or t.l., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn..lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. or t.l.l., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn..lb. .38 - —
f.o.b. Newark, N. J.....lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver....lb. .365 - —
dlvd. W. of Denver.....lb. .375 - —
Tridecyl, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd..lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .24 - —
Wood (see Methanol).

Aldol, 95%, dms., works.....lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 2.15 - —

Aldrin, tech., fib, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd..lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .85 - —

Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarine (see 1,2-dihydroxy anthraquinone).

Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld....lb.28.80 -36.90
soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld..lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Allspice (see Pimento).

Allyl bromide, cbys., works.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15 - —

Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .45 - .48
powd., cs.....lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .50 - .55

Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs....lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene(see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).

Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works..100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms.....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms.....lb. .07¼- .08

Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 5.45 - —

USP, burnt, dms.....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms.....lb. .07¾- .08

Potash-chrome, dms.....lb. .17 - —

Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0425- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .045 - .0725

Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —

Chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1450- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1500- —
soln. 32°, chys., c.l., works lb. .0445- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0320- .129⁵
tanks, works.... 100 lbs. 3.45 - —

NF, gran., dms., works.....lb. .29 - .30

Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16¾- .18¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib dms. 0.35c. per lb higher.

Formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —

Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0295- —
20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .032 - —
2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .042 - —
bulk, same basis.....lb. .027 - —
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —

Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .22 - —
contract, works.....lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .19 - —
contract, works.....lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works..lb. .82½- —
contract, works..lb. .79½- —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2590- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2400- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms..lb. .66½- —
standard grade, dms.....lb. .46½- —
Powder, lining, extra, fine, dms. lb. 1.07 - —
standard grade, dms.....lb. .76½- —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over

Resinate, precip., 2.1 Al, dms., frt. alld..lb. .30½- —

Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l..lb. .37 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .38 - .42
monobasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .37 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .38 - .42
tribasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .37 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .38 - .42

Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.83 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
t.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.55
Prices $1 per ton higher in the south.
USP, gran., dms., works..lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works.....lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).

Ambergris, gray, bots.....oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18

Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .475 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .45 - —

2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .42 - —

m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld..lb. 1.13 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 3.55 - —

EXPLORING NEW TERRITORY?

...Hydroxylamine salts* may apply in your field

For synthesis—
Hydroxylamine salts may be used to make oximes, hydroxamic acids, and numerous intermediates. They are useful for preparation of anti-skinning agents, anti-rusting agents, and pharmaceuticals.

***As acid-stable reducing agents*—**For metallic ions such as ferric, cupric, silver, and for nonmetallics such as dyes, peroxides, and nitrites. These compounds are useful in purification processes, dyeing of acrylic fibers and as a short-stopper for catalyzed polymerization reactions.

***As oxidizing agents*—**
This is new territory that needs exploring. Hydroxylamine salts are probably mild oxidizing agents.

***Effects on proteins and biological systems*—**
Hydroxylamine salts inhibit enzymes such as catalase, harden gelatine . . . derivatives are good fungicides and bactericides. For the most part, this is a poorly explored area suitable for intensive experimentation.

Already known for their wide range of utility, these nitroparaffin derivatives may find dramatic uses from future research. Their potential applications for experimentation are almost unlimited.

***Hydroxylammonium Acid Sulfate**
$NH_2OH \cdot H_2SO_4$
Hydroxylammonium Sulfate
$(NH_2OH)_2 \cdot H_2SO_4$
Hydroxylammonium Chloride
$NH_2OH \cdot HCl$

For more details on these and other uses for Hydroxylamine salts, mail the coupon below.

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Please send me data sheets #19 and #19A for information on Hydroxylamine salts.

Name_____ Title_____
Company_____
Street_____
City_____ Zone____ State_____

Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ..ton.80.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald ..ton.82.50 - —
aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ..ton.83.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis. ton 88.00 - —
Ammoniacal nquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP dms., kgs. 4,000-lb. lots frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms. c.l., works. ton.319.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..ton.395.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.400.00 - —
Bicarbonate dom., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 8.00 - —
imp., dms. l.c.l. ..... lb. .07¼- .08½
Bichromate, dms., works..... lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd ..... lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls..... lb. .43 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms ..lb. .16 - —
Chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .17¼- —

Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 - —
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia acqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 3 07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots .....lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price..ton.64.00 - —
July discount ..... ton. 5.00 - 6.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.51.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 per ton, base price..ton.64.00 - —
July discount ..... ton. 6.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles..ton.79.69 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms .. lb. .26½- .31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton.187.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ....ton.271.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.276.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Persulfate, kgs ..... lb. .38 - .47½
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .10 - —

Ammonium salicylate, NF, dms., kgs..lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works....lb. .11¾- .13¼
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price..ton.32.00 - —
syn., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. works.ton.32.00 -42.00
purif., dms., works ... lb. .09 - .09½
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis...ton.160.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works .... lb. .22 - .26
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld ... lb. .65 - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, bots..lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms.....lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots.....lb.28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots.....lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms.....lb. 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms. .....lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms.....lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies ..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis ..lb. 15½- —
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .13½- —

Amyl acetate syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .17¼- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms.....lb. 1.70 - 2.20
Nitrite, USP, bots .....lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms.....lb. .82 - 1.10
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .50½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .47 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .25¾- —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms.....lb. 1.60 - 1.80
tech., dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .50 - .70
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld .....lb. .20 - —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals. lb. .20½- —
Salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min., frt. alld..lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .33 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms.....lb. 1.95 - 2.70
Spanish, bgs .....lb. .27 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms .....lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works.....lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs.....lb. .15 - .17
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .83 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls, c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .86 - —
electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines.....lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines .....lb. .33½- —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .28½- —
Sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd lb. .23 - .26
Trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms. lb. .65½- .70¼
USP, powd., dms .....lb. .70½- .71¼
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls.....lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 5 oz. lots, bots..oz.35.60 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms. 1 kilo lots..kilo.74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. No prices.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls. ex whse. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms.....lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06½- .07¼
Asafetida, cs..... lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .50 - .63
Asbestine (see Talc, fiorous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons) mines..ton.1,400.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines.ton.750.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons)... mines..ton.611.60 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.480.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.408.10 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.382.80 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.353.10 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.190.30 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.190.30 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.171.60 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.171.60 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.135.00 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.135.00 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.122.35 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.115.50 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.82.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.72.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.68.25 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines..ton.58.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.48.30 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.42.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.41.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.42.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.39.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.42.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines. ton28.35 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines..ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines..ton.37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy..gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy, gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin, (see Acid acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots.....oz. 3.90 - —
Sulfate, USP, bots.....oz. 2.45 - 2.65

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs..lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bgs .....lb. .28 - .34
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms.....lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.100.00 - —
smaller lots, works....ton.110.00 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.165.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.175.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms.....lb. .20 - —
tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald..lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald..ton.208.00 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald..ton.218.00 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald..ton.275.00 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald..ton.285.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., frt. equald....lb. .20 - —
Stearate, cns., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .40 - .44
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms.....lb. .15 - .15¼
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works...ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.95.00 - —

More than 2600 Olin Mathieson tank cars are in service every day shuttling between a score of production points and our customers to assure dependable delivery of Mathieson Chemicals.

In a sense, they form a "pipe line" connecting major consuming and producing areas. And, they perform the important function of balancing out local shortages and surpluses.

If you're ever caught short of an essential chemical raw material, the flexibility of a multi-plant producer can prove invaluable. Our "pipe lines" carrying caustic, chlorine, ammonia, sulphuric acid, methanol and organics may be the answer to your supply problems. Talk it over with an Olin Mathieson representative soon.

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Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.45.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y. ton.65.85 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 6.75 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .35 - .37
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.84.00 - —
1 ton lots, ex whse ton.87.00 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.82.35 - —
1 ton lots, ex whse ton.85.35 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., t.l., dms lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Benzene (See Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0075- .008
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.05 - —
Sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .72 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tank, trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices were ½c. lower.
Cinnamate, cns lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Formate, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 9.85 - —
Propionate, bots. lb 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots. lb.35.00 -36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical)
Biotin cryst., bots gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, ars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .29¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 30¾ - —
Black, acetylene, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .22½ - .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .074 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .085 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls lb. .63 - .65
tree bark, bls. lb. .40 - .45

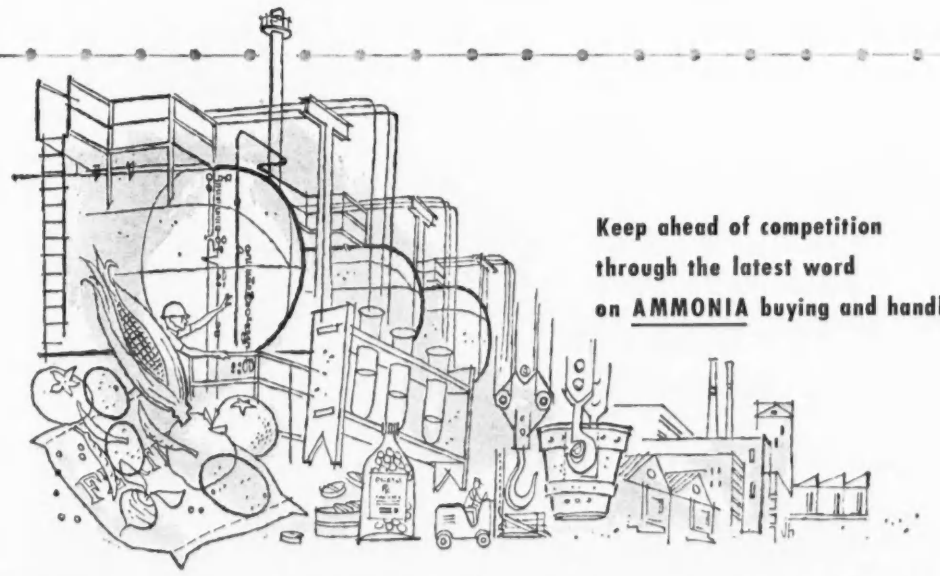
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton.190.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.200.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton.110.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.155.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs unit-ton. 5.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 5.25 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .13 - .14
t.l. lb. .15 - .17
l.t.l. lb. .15½ - .35½
Bloodroot, bls lb .48 - .50
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.10 - —
toner, 125-lb. bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Chinese, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl, violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Milori, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .85 - —

Blue, phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, soluble, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .52 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½ - .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .19 - —
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½ - .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.35 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.55.00 - —
Los Angeles ton.82.00 - —

Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D) of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic) precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF precip.)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.80.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chicago ton.130.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.71.50 - —
cryst 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.69.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.119.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.124.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.43.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., Chi ton.93.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.98.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.36.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.57.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., or Chi ton.107.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.112.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.51.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.48.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.98.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.103.00 —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.

How Pennsalt helps **ammonia** users

plan for tomorrow



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All users of ammonia, large and small, can learn a lot, *be saved a lot*, for their tomorrows through Pennsalt's new free counseling service. How can Pennsalt help keep *you* ahead of the game?

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You may be able to cut ammonia costs considerably by changing grade, container, volume, purchasing schedule, or storage facilities. Pennsalt will help you decide what's best for you.

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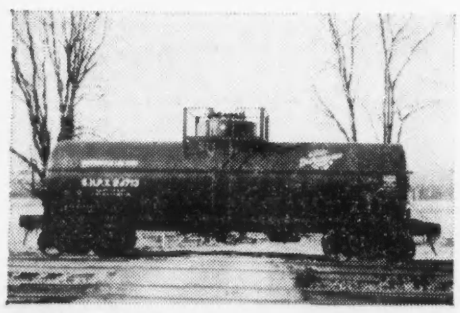
Bordeaux Mixture—Carbromal

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse, pt. lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns lb. 2.50 - 4.5
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls., truck-load, works lb. .62 - —
l.t.l. works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif, cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd E of Rockies lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .33
tanks, same basis lb. .22½ - —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (see A).
Brown iron oxide, pure bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt., paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - .17¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - .17½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - .16¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - .16½
Brown, umber, burnt, American, c.l., works lb. .07 - .07¾
l.c.l., works lb. .07¼ - 08
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .07¾ - —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07½ - .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾ - .07
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09½ - .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 - .25
Sulfate, NF cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 15 - 20
Buchu leaves, bls lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l. refy lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. refy. lb. .22 - —
tanks refy lb. 15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04½ - —
N. Y harbor gal. 08 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
sec Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼ - —
Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. 28¼ - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55½ - —
Oleate refd. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate, dms. lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (se Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate dms., c.l., frt. equald. l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Butylamine (see mono-, di-, and tri-). lb. .25 - —
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .28½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, dms., 100-lib lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
Caffeine, syn., cryst. anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
Calamine, USP dms lb. .14 - —
Calcium chloride, liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald ton.12.35 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works. gram .65 - —
in edible oil (see Viosterol)
p-Aminosalicylate, fib. dbs., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
Arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10¼
Bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more lb. .92 - —
Carbide standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134 40 - —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., a.f. floated,, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.50 - —
chalk whiting, 325 mesh bgs. works ton.32 00 - 34 00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30 00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 17 00 - 18 00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l. works ton.38 00 - —
c.l., works ton 48 00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works, ton.110.00 - 160 00
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 - 175 00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms lb. 27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l. works, frt equald ton.29 00 —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald.ton.12.35 - —
pellets bgs. c.l., works ton.35 40 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt equald ton.27 50 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, ton.34.00 - 71.00
USP, gran., dms. lb. .22 —
Chromate, bgs., frt., equald lb. .29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .55
Cyclamate, 100-lb. fib. dms... lb. 2.95 - —
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms... lb. 74 - .76
USP, bbls., dms lb. 67 - .69
Hydride dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb., cs., dlvd. E of Rockies cs.22.60 - 24.75
100-lb. dms., same basis dm.28.65 - 32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .49
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼ - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.46.00 - —
tech., 5 dms., works lb. .13 - —
Pantothenate, dms., bots., frt. adjusted gram. .045 - —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
feed grade, 18½%P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.79.55 - 83.25
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.89.55 - 93.25
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.94.50 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.99.50 - 104.50
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .50 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .30½ - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Stearate, ctns., c.l lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. .42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 3.55 - —
nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots, lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs. lb. .85 - .90
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .14½ - .15
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black (see Black, Carbon).
Dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. Metropolitan area ton.73.00 - 115.00
ton.73.00 - 115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 - .09
solid, same basis lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. to competitive points lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½ - .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
less than 30 dms lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545 - —
Tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¼ - .14½
tech., consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75

Red-hot recipe for tougher tank cars



Typical DURADOME—designed for formaldehyde service

WHEN heavy-gauge steel is formed and welded into a tank car tank . . . certain internal stresses develop which tend to weaken the metal. That is why ACF tanks are "popped into the oven" to relieve these stresses.

Each tank is scientifically heated under controlled conditions. This results in a tank of uniform strength which is ready to resist the forces of load and impact which occur during transportation.

When you're looking for the toughest tank cars ever built, look to Shippers'. We are the exclusive sales agent of ACF-DURADOME tank cars for industry. You'll find a nationwide network of Shippers' Car Line offices and repair shops ready to serve your transportation needs.

Whatever your tank car requirements may be, better talk to Shippers' . . . and get the benefits of *modern* tank car service!

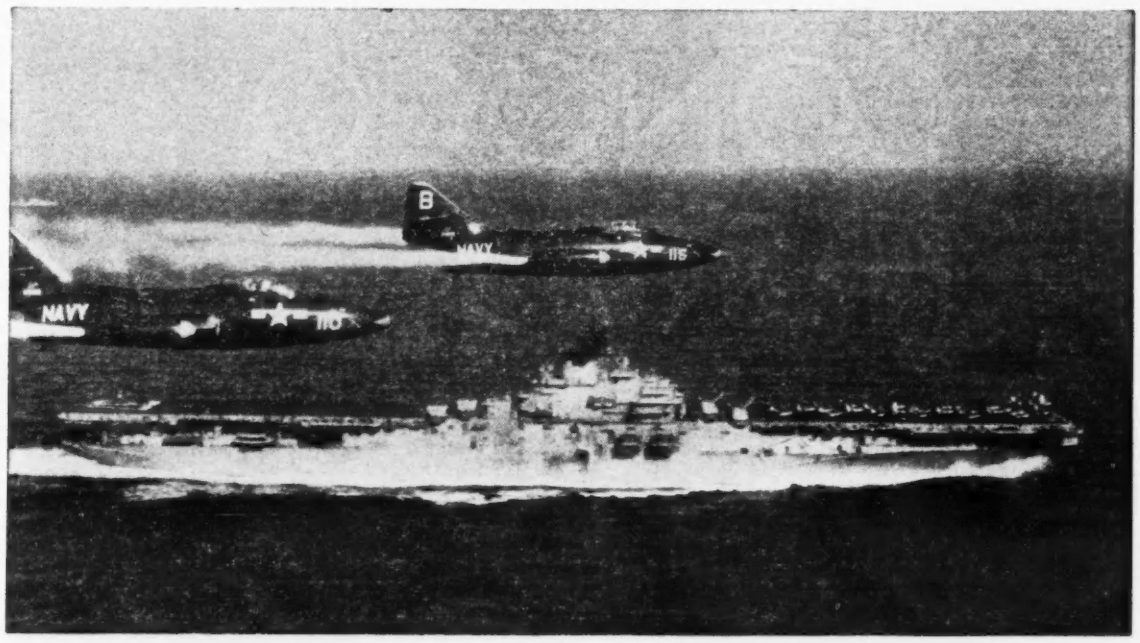
SHIPPERS' CAR LINE

Division of ACF INDUSTRIES, Incorporated
30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y.

CHICAGO, ILL. • HOUSTON, TEX. • SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. • MILTON, PA. • EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL. • SMACKOVER, ARK. • TULSA, OKLA. • NORTH KANSAS CITY, MO. • RED HOUSE, W.VA.

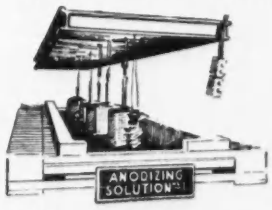
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A"	lb.	3.20	—
"B"	lb.	3.10	—
decorticated, Ceylon, cs	lb.	1.95	—
Guatemalan, cs.	lb.	2.90	—
green, Ceylon, bgs.	lb.	2.10	- 2.15
Alleppey, bgs	lb.	2.15	- 2.20
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	14.40	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	14.50	-15.20
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd	gram.	.295	—
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works	million units.	.12	—
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd.	million units.	.21	—
b-Carotene, pure, crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram., cns	gram.	.35	—
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns.	gram.	.084	—
Carvol, bots	lb.	4.50	8.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.30	Nom.
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point	lb.	.32	Nom.
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point	lb.	.38	Nom.
imp., acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., duty paid	lb.	.22	- .23½
August delivery, same basis	lb.	.21¼	- .22½
New Zealand, duty paid	lb.	.24	- .25
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.22	—
ton lots, same basis	lb.	.23	—
dm lots same basis	lb.	.25	—
Cassia, Batavia, "A", bls	lb.	.19½	- .20
"B"	lb.	.19	- .20
"C"	lb.	.17½	- .18
Corinje "A"	lb.	.20	—
"B"	lb.	.19½	—
"C"	lb.	.18¾	- .19
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil	ton.	155.00	-160.00
Oil (see Oil, castor)			
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	35.00	-40.00
Castoreum, nat., cns	lb.	5.25	-30.00
syn., cns	lb.	9.00	—
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works	lb.	2.17½	—
resub., dms., works	lb.	4.29½	—
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls	lb.	.75	—
Celery seed, French, bgs	lb.	.42	- .44
Indian, bgs	lb.	.18½	- .19
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd E	lb.	.35	- .46
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E	lb.	.545	- .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.593	- .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.545	- .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E	lb.	.595	- .595
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E.	lb.	.545	- .555
Scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).			
Cerium chloride, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.35	—
Hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.44	—
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.74	—
Oxalate, NF, bgs., works	lb.	1.00	—
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	1.85	- 1.98
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	2.03	- 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).			
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs	lb.	.78	—
Roman, cs	lb.	1.50	—
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25	- .32
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.20½	- .32½
smaller lots works	lb.	.27	- .50
Hardwood, bulk, lump, c.l., f.o.b.			
Bone (see Black, bone).			
plant	ton.	55.00	—
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant.	ton.	75.00	-80.00
5 lb. paper bags, c.l., same basis	ton.	108.00	—
10 lb. paper bags, c.l., same basis	ton.	95.00	-98.00
25 lb. paper bags, c.l., same basis	ton.	82.00	-88.00
40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	81.00	-85.00
Pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	57.00	—
l.c.l., works, South	ton.	57.00	-67.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	53.50	—
l.c.l., works, South	ton.	56.50	-71.00
bulk, c.l., works, South	ton.	33.00	—
t.l., works, South	ton.	41.00	—
Chestnut extract, Italian, solid, 60% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty	lb.	.09½	—
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty	lb.	.10½	—
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works	lb.	.21	—
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000 lb. lots	lb.	1.00	—
500-lb. lots	lb.	1.03	—
100-lb. lots or less	lb.	1.05	—
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works	lb.	.75	- 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.65	—
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	.58	—
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.69	—
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.70	—
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.16¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
70%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	—
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.56	—
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.63	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.66	—
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.10¼	—
l.c.l., Metropolitan area	lb.	.11¾	- .13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	3.05	—
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	3.92	—
3 cars, same basis	100 lbs.	4.12	—
2 cars, same basis	100 lbs.	5.12	—
1 car, same basis	100 lbs.	7.12	—
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls.	lb.	1.45	—
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs. or over, frt. alld.	lb.	.75	—
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.80	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.73	—
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.65	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.67	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.63	—
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.77	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.79	—
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works	lb.	1.05	—
l.t.l., works	lb.	1.20	—
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.95	—
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	—
USP, dms	lb.	.30	—
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.81	—
powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.86	—
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E	lb.	.80	—
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38	—
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38	—
Chlorophyll, oil-soluble, not fixed, 4%, pails, tins, works	lb.	4.25	—
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works	lb.	4.23	—
dms., pails, works	lb.	3.75	—
8%, pails, dms., works	lb.	4.00	4.80
14%, dms., works	lb.	8.90	—
conc., dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis	lb.	42.00	—
75%, dms., works, 100% basis	lb.	45.00	—
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis	lb.	45.00	—
imp., 60%, tins, 100% basis	lb.	58.00	—
75% tins, 100% basis	lb.	58.00	—
90% tins, 100% basis	lb.	58.00	—
Chloropicrin, coml., bots	lb.	1.50	—
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld	lb.	.95	—
100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.97	—
25 lbs., same basis	lb.	1.22	—
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.25	- 1.35
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted.	lb.	1.25	- 1.35
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.25	- 1.35
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works	lb.	.09¼	—
cbys., works	lb.	.11¼	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.51	- .52
Green (see Green, chrome).			
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide)			
Trioxide, NF, bots	lb.	.82	- .89
Yellow (see Yelow chrome).			
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs	lb.	.35	- .40
yellow broken, bgs	lb.	.35	- .40
Cinchonidine, cryst. cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.65	—
Sulfate, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.35	—
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.52	- .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.27½	- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	3.70	4.05
standard density, dms., same basis	lb.	3.50	- 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	4.50	4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, cns., dms	lb.	.95	- 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs	lb.	.88	—
"000," bgs., afloat	lb.	1.00	Nom.
Citral, bots., cns	lb.	4.90	- 5.90
Citronellal, bots., dms	lb.	2.85	- 3.50
Citronellol, bots., dms	lb.	4.50	- 4.90
Civet, artif, bots	lb.	13.75	-15.00
nat., bots	oz.	8.50	-15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn	ton.	19.50	—
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn	ton.	10.00	—
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn	ton.	20.50	—
Clay, ball, imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port	long-ton.	42.00	-45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port	long-ton.	27.00	-30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works	ton.	10.00	—
l.c.l., Georgia, works	ton.	15.50	—
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works	ton.	13.50	-14.50
l.c.l., Georgia works	ton.	35.00	-36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., exdock, Phila., Portland, Me.	gross ton.	20.00	-35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock	net ton.	50.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse	net ton.	60.00	-65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs	lb.	.41	—
Zanzibar, bgs.	lb.	.48	—
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.39½	- .41
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.41½	- .43
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.39½	- .41
l.c.l. dlvd E. 100% basis.	lb.	.41½	- .43
purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).			
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld	lb.	.55	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.57	—

CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.

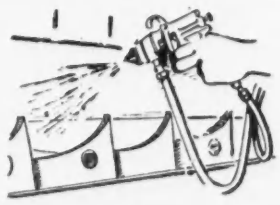


CHROMIUM CHEMICALS IN ACTION

The useful life of modern jet aircraft has been appreciably prolonged through the application of effective corrosion inhibitors. Chromium Chemicals in various forms are used at many stages of jet plane production.



Anodizing aluminum alloy parts with chromic acid forms one of the most effective protective coatings known today. Furthermore, it is an excellent base for the customary zinc chromate primer. Steel and magnesium assemblies also are painted with zinc chromate... and before magnesium castings are primed they are dipped in a bichromate bath.



These illustrations are examples of the ability of Chromium Chemicals to inhibit and prevent corrosion. Besides supplying many industries with superior quality chromium chemicals, Mutual offers information on the numerous other ways that these chemicals help to protect valuable materials and equipment. So, if you are in doubt about the best way to solve your corrosion problem, contact Mutual.

Sodium Bichromate · Chromic Acid · Sodium Chromate · Potassium Bichromate

MUTUAL CHEMICAL DIVISION

MUTUAL — ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION

99 PARK AVENUE • NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .255 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .275 - —
tanks, ex works gal. .155 - .159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2650- .32
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2850- .34
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co. dms., dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 2.62 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¾- —
liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphtenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —
Resinate fused, 3% Co., dms. lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .79 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.32 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 13 75 - —

Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .48 - .50
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11 75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10 25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10 75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 33.50 -40 00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb. .75 - 1.00
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bales lb. .40 - 50
Copaiba balsam, cns. dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .3775- —
l.c.l., works lb. .3925- —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .47¼- .47¾
cryst., dihydrate, dms., works. lb. .32¼- .32¾
dried, dms., works lb. .40½- .41
Cyanide, tech., bbls. 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .77½- —
1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .78½- —
smaller lots lb. .80½- —
Gluconate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.35
Hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .57½- —
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .40 - —

Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., 100-2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .54 - —
red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000 lb. lots lb. .64½- —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000 lots or more, works. lb. .62½- —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .53½- .63½
Quinolinolate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .31½- —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works. lb. .2210- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 15.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 15.70 -18.20
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 25.75 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 32.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 33.65 -36.65
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 152.50 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton. 147.50 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .10½- .11
Roumanian, bgs lb. .09 - .09½
Yugoslavian, bgs lb. .08½- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.16 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
Syrup, 42°, non-ret. dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).

Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.50 - 3.55
bgs., Memphis ton. 55.00 - —
solvent, same basis ton. 54.00 - —
solvent, same basis ton. 54.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, expeller, 41% bgs., Memphis ton. 60.00 - —
solvent, ext., same basis ton. 60.00 - —
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - .90
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.70 - —
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys. lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
soln., 80%, tanks, works gal. .2068- —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 - .44
l.c.l., same basis gal. .53 - .55
tanks, same basis gal. .33 - .35
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, dms., c.l., incl lb. .0561 - —
l.c.l., incl lb. .0634- —
N. Y. whse lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1675- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 - —
2-97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .2175- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2225- —
tanks, same basis lb. .200 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ref. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16¾- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .18¼
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - .16
29°C., ref., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .15¾- .16
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- .16¼
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - .15
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .14¾- .15¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- .16¼
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - .14
p-Cresol, 98% dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .49 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 16.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 17 75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Cuheb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .60 - .65
powd., cs lb. .75 - .80
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14½- .15
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock duty extra lb. .08½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton 55 00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works. unit-ton 2 75 - —
Indust. grade, c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton 96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms. c.l., works ton. 120 00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99% tech. dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexene, min. 98%, b.r. 82.5°C-85°C, 360-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots, gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2-4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .49
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd. fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - .27
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24 - .28
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .28
smaller lots, same basis lb. .25 - .29
l-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 49.50 - —
14½% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 50.00 - —
17% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 58.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 64.10 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bag carlot prices.
Degras, neutral, bbls lb. .10 - .18
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb. 24.00 -25.00
dl, bots lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.18 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.33 - —
canary, light paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 8.92 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.07 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.02 - —
white paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.76 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.91 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, imported, bgs lb. .10½- .11

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Petrochemical know-how from the ground up!

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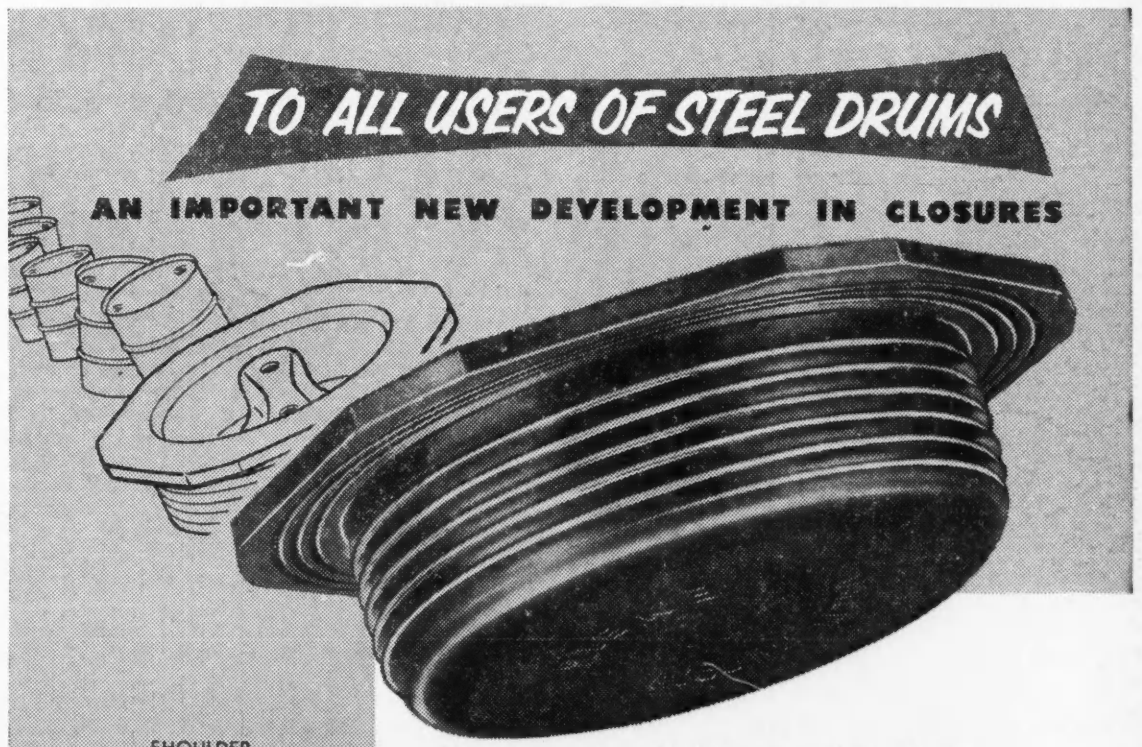
CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY

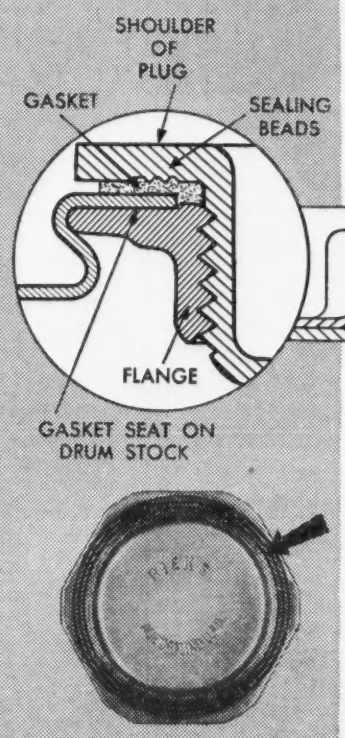
Dextrose, USP, dms. lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
o-Dianisidine fib. dms lb. 2.00 —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .89¾ .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .66½- .67
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .64 - .64⅛
Tartrate dms works, frt. alld lb. .64 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.20 - —
t.l.l., dlvd lb. 1.24 - —
tech., dms., c.l. lb. .91 - —
l.c.l. lb. .95 - —
Dicaprvl phthalate, dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .31 - .32
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .33
tanks, dlvd lb. .29½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms. c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. .49½- —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .58¼- .59
l.c.l. same basis lb. .59¼- .60
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31½- —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .69½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .70½- —
tanks, dlvd lb .67 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¾- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Boriborate, dms. l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48¼- —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 -147.50
1 kilo lot kilo. 110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 5.00 5.50
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .35 - .38
Stearate dms., ton lots lb. .25 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64½- .65
tanks, works lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .07 - .0745
Sulfate, bulk gram. .07 - .0745
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl pnthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .64½- —
tanks, works lb. .61 - —

Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .10 - .10⅛
nat., bgs. lb. .09 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 4.35 - 5.10
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .69½- —
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Hydroquinone, dms lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.275 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.285 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln. dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt equald lb. .42½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
40% soln. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. frt. equald lb .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —

N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l. frt alld lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½- —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works. lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis, frt. equald lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .71 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .22 - —
89°C., dms lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystalizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15 - —
crystalizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .11 - —
refd., 63°C., dms lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .60½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .61½- .62½
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .58 - .58½

Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .61 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .47 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .52 - —
ex-whse. gal. .62 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .59 - —
dlvd. N. Y gal. .67 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .56 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
fused, tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .29 - —
tech., fused, tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .28 - —
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .51 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.60





After August 1st, all shipments of Standard VISEGRIP 2 inch (S-250) and ¾ inch (S-200) Steel Plugs (our standard fittings) will be furnished with die-formed concentric sealing beads on the gasket seat—*AT NO ADVANCE IN PRICE.*

Cross section of the *new* VISEGRIP Steel Plug illustrating the manner the gasket is now held securely by the concentric sealing beads—positively eliminating gasket squeeze-out irrespective of torque used in tightening or lubricity of the products contained.

Tests prove that VISEGRIP Plugs with these sealing beads lock gaskets securely in position, and increase drum sealing qualities over 275% above the minimum requirements.

RIEKE METAL PRODUCTS CORPORATION
AUBURN, INDIANA

Sales Offices: New York City, N. Y. • Auburn, Indiana • Houston, Texas
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania • Chicago, Illinois • Oakland, California

Dipropylene Glycol—Ethyl Ether

Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton 70.00 - 72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
80-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—

Blue, FD & C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 - 17.60
No. 2 lb. 15.65 - 17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 - 17.60
No. 2 lb. 19.60 - 22.85
No. 3 lb. 21.30 - 35.90
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb. 19.60 - 22.85
No. 4 lb. 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 - 17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 9.15 - 11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 - 16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb. 15.65 - 16.10
No. 6 lb. 15.65 - 16.10
No. 7 lb. 14.35 - 14.80

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
No. 4 lb. 19.60 - 20.05
No. 5 lb. 5.25 - 5.70
No. 17 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
No. 18 lb. 23.55 - 24.00
No. 19 lb. 15.00 - 15.45
No. 21 lb. 3.10 - 3.60
No. 22 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
No. [illegible] lb. 24.20 - 24.65
No. 33 lb. 17.00 - 17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb. 15.65 - 16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
No. 8 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
No. 10 lb. 13.05 - 13.50
No. 11 lb. 13.05 - 13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 - 16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 - 16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.05 - 13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 - 10.95

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless lb. .89 - —
27 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.09 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .89 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. 1.00 - —
40 Orange II extra, conc lb. 1.29 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.31 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .98 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .67 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .80 - —
176 Fast red A lb. 1.18 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.25 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. 1.11 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RU, conc. lb. 1.02 - —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. .91 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.45 - —
581 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.13 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .94 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. 1.10 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .52 - —
234 Brown Y lb. 1.08 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. 1.16 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 1.62 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.44 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.86 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc. lb. 2.43 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb 1.80 - —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless lb. 1.16 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb 3.11 - —
382 Scarlet B lb 2.90 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .79 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.30 - —
419 Red FC lb 1.23 - —
420 Brown M lb 1.19 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.43 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.65 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. .87 - —
596 Yellow Brown K, extra lb. 1.07 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb 1.11 - —
639 Fast Yellow GG lb 1.97 - —
640 Yellow XX lb 1.95 - —
655 Yellow OX lb 2.24 - —
657 Green V lb 2.31 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb 3.07 - —
667 Milling green 6B, conc lb 4.05 - —
671 Blue EG lb 1.68 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb 2.15 - —
698 Violet 6BN Powder lb 1.91 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb 2.07 - —
729 Blue B, conc lb 3.06 - —
749 Red BX lb. .87 - —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS lb. 2.67 - —
860 Induline base ZM lb 1.07 - —
860 Induline base Z2R lb. 1.07 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc. lb. 3.48 - —
865 Nigrosine J lb. 4.76 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 1.88 - —
978 Black GXCF, conc lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC lb 2.85 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb. 3.20 - —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra. lb 2.99 - —
1085 Alizarine blue black B lb 2.56 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb 2.19 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 1.93 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste. lb. 1.10 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 3.26 - —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste lb 2.48 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste lb 1.21 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb 1.94 - —
lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, double powder. lb 3.94 - —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste. lb 2.54 - —
p-4 Brown PG lb 1.83 - —
p-14 Brown EB lb 1.76 - —
p-24 Gray L lb 3.07 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb 2.10 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb 1.44 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb 2.24 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb.

Dyes, coaltar, oil soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.

24 Oil orange Z-7078 lb. 1.06 - —
73 Oil scarlet ZBL lb. 1.44 - —
1073 Oil violet ZIRS lb. 6.81 - —
1078 Alizarine cyanine green base Z lb. 4.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works,

1080 Oil violet special Z lb. 6.81 - —
Oil black ZBC lb. 4.46 - —
Oil black ZBD lb. 3.03 - —
Oil black ZHH lb. 4.61 - —
Oil black ZMM lb. 6.52 - —
Oil blue ZN lb. 8.02 - —
Oil blue ZV lb. 4.95 - —
Oil orange ZMG lb. 1.32 - —
Oil red Z-1700 lb. 1.49 - —
Oil yellow ZG, conc lb. 6.33 - —

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.

p-517 Spirit yellow ZR lb. 4.62 - —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc lb. 5.87 - —
Spirit black ZRB lb 2.95 - —
Spirit brown ZG lb 5.30 - —
Spirit red ZB, conc lb. 6.41 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls lb 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
York, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.06 - 1.10
tanners, bbls lb. .06 - .06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 - .32
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 - —
select, bundles lb. .75 - —

Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 42.50 - 44.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., 100% basis lb. 3.75 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots, oz. .75 - —
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots, oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100-oz lots oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 - —
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .60 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo. 150 00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 2.00 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz. 84.00 - —
Sulfate, bots oz. 84.00 - —
Ether (see specific product)
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11¼- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —

Ethyl acetate, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .10 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .58½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .59½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 - —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
t.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Benzoate, bots lb. .74 - .90
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .42 - .44
l.c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .44 - .46
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works. lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Butyrate, works lb. .85 - .90
Carbamate (see Uretnane).
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 - .70
smaller lots, works lb. .67 - .81
Chloride, tech., cyl., works .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Cinnamate, cns lb. 3.35 - 3.45
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .27 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb. cns lb. 1.11 - —
¼-lb. cns lb. 1.21 - —

S. B. PENICK & COMPANY 50 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK 8 735 W. DIVISION ST., CHICAGO 10

Ethyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots ..... lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works ..... lb. 3.30 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works, frt. equald lb. .51½- .52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 11.85 - —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Oenanthate, dms. ..... lb 1.00 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works ... lb No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .49½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .50½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. 47 —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. 41½- —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine dms. works, lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld ..... lb. .52 - —
tanks, frt alld ..... lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l., or t.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
Ethylene dichloride dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.

Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .19½- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .18½- —
acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .17 - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .18½- —
acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E ... lb .27 —
monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .34 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .15½- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis .lb. .44 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots ... lb. 6.20 - 6.25
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.60
Euphorbia herb, bls ..... lb. .15 - .17

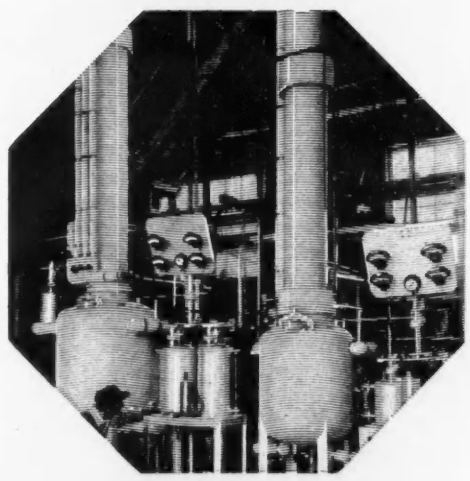
F

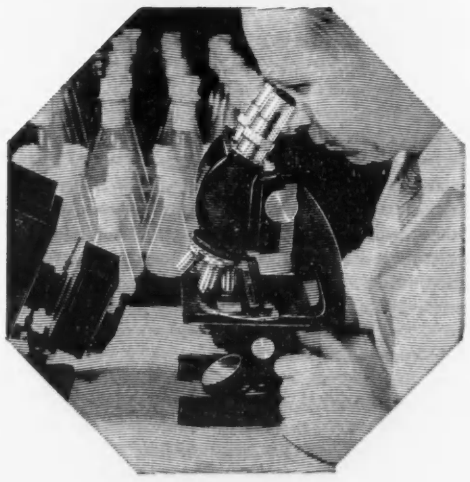
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 18.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs ..... lb. .17½- —
Czech, medium, bgs ..... lb. .11½- —
Indian, light, bgs ..... lb. .12 - .13
Roumanian, bgs. ..... lb. .11 - —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs ..... lb. .08½- .09
Moroccan, bgs ..... lb. .08½- .09
Ferric acetate liquor, 28° bbls., c.l. works lb. .09 —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .09¾- —
soln., USP IX, cbys ..... lb. .16 - —
djns. ..... lb. 17 —
Cacaodylate NF, bots ..... lb. 13.00 -14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
42° Be, photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
USP cryst. dms. works lb 07½- .09
Citrate, gran., dms. ..... lb. .86 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb. 3.45 - —

Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .25¾- —
Oxalate, gran. dms ..... lb. .85 - .87
Oxides (see oxides under Black, Brown, Red, and Yellow.)
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls cs lb. 64 .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, powd., gran., pearls, dms., 10,000 lb. lots lb. .40½- —
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29½- —
Stearate, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. 38 42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.75 -33.75
l.c.l., works ton 34.75 40.75
lb. .27 —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .60 - .63
green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .60 - .63
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .94 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton. 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 27.00 - —
USP. cryst., bbls., dms ..... lb. .09½- .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns ..... gal. 32.00 - —
Oregon, bbls. ..... gal. 4.00 - —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton. 128.00 -130.00
scrap, same basis ton. 124.00 -126.00
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Formaldehyde, USP, 37% (inhibited), methanol. Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0745- .075
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .042 - —
Zone 2, 12-15% methanol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0735- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .045 - —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .0395- —
Zone 2, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .042 - —
Fringetree bark, bls lb 60 .61
Fullers' earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton. 19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton. 17.50 - —
calcined, bgs. c.l., same basis ton. 20.00 -21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 17.50 -18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .12 - —
dlvd. W ..... lb. .13 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .43½- —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. 21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l ..... lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. 73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline)
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbls., c.l lb. .48 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. .59 - —
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. .65 - —
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .68 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .76 - —
Gelsemium root, bls ..... lb. .23 .24
Gentian root, bls ..... lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .22 - .23
powd. bbls. bxs ..... lb. .23 .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms ..... lb. 4.50 - 4.85
standard, cns., dms. ..... lb. 4.20 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns ..... lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb 4.00 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots lb 6.00 -10.25
Root, African, bls ..... lb. .34 - —
Cochin, bgs. ..... lb. .31 - .32
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs ..... lb. .68 - —
No. 3, bgs ..... lb. .64½- .65
Nigerian, split, bgs ..... lb. .30 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulfate).
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22 - —
green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .13¾- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .16 - —
180 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
200 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .20 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .24 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .26 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .28 - —
299-330 bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .30 - —
331-362 bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .36 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .38 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .40 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 41 - —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks ... lb. .19 Nom.
soaplye, 80%, tanks ..... lb. .17 Nom.
refd., CP, USP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .30 - —
CP, USP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .29 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .29¾- —





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PENICK

Basic Products for the Pharmaceutical Industry

Glycerine, CP, yellow, dist., dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .31 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .31½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Gylcerine).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19¼ - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb 2.25 2.50
powd., bxs ..... lb. 2.75 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 .31
Grease, white, choice, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - .07¼
yellow, tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .06¼ - .06¼
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.40 - —
Green, chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis ..... lb. .40 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt, alld ... lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .43 - —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works. lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls ..... lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls ... lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs ..... lb. 1.35 - —
paste, kegs ..... lb. .38 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls ..... lb. .38 - .40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb 2.10 - 2.15
liq., cbys., dms. ..... lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms .... lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic amber, sorts, bgs ..... lb. .22 - .23
powd., USP, bbls. ..... lb. .27 - .28
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs ..... lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs ..... lb. .23 - —
No. 2, bgs ..... lb. .19 - .21
No. 3, bgs ..... lb. .16½ - .18
Manila C, bgs ..... .40 - .42
CBB, bgs ..... lb. .37 Nom.
DBB, bgs ..... lb. .29 - .31
DK, bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs ..... lb. .14 - Nom.
MA, soft, bgs ..... lb. .21 - .23
WS, bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .24 - .26
nubs, bgs ..... lb. .33 - .35
seeds, bgs ..... lb. .20 - .22
sorts, bgs ..... lb. .22 - —
Pontianak, chips, bgs ..... lb. .23 - —
nubs, bgs ..... lb. .39 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cs. .. lb. No Stocks.
dust, bgs ..... lb. .16½ - .17¼
E, bgs ..... lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .15¼
nubs and chips, bgs ... lb. .08 - .09
black, bold, bgs ..... lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs ..... lb. .12½ - .14
nubs and chips, bgs ... lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs ..... lb. .14½ - .15½
nubs, bgs ..... lb. .18 - .19
Siam, cs ..... lb. .39 - —
Gum dammar, Singapore, No. 1 bgs. lb. .46 - .48
No. 2, bgs ..... lb. .31 - .34
No. 3, bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
dust., bgs. ..... lb. .16½ - .17
seeds, bgs ..... lb. .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va ... lb. .14½ - .16
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Guar, food grade, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .50 - —
tech. grade, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .40 - —
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls ... lb. .55 - —
No 2, powd., bbls. ..... lb. .45 - —
No 3, powd. bbls ..... lb. .40 - —
Locust bean, powd., bgs ..... lb. .38 - .41
Myrrh, cs. ..... lb. .55 - —
Opium (see Opium).
Olibanum siftings, cs ..... lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs ..... lb 22 .30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 3.50 - 4.25
No. 2, cs ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.50
No. 3, cs ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.00
powd., USP, bbls ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper bgs. trucks, dlvd N Y C ton 20.30 —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., same basis ton. 20.00 - —
works, N. Y. C ton. 17.00 - —
imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, N. Y. C. ton. 55.00 - —
ex warehouse .... ton. 60.00 - 62.00

PERIODIC CLASSIFICATION OF THE ELEMENTS

GROUP	I$_a$	II$_a$	III$_b$	IV$_b$	V$_b$	VI$_b$	VII$_b$	VIII$_b$			I$_b$	II$_b$	III$_a$	IV$_a$	V$_a$	VI$_a$	VII$_a$	VIII$_a$
1	H																	He
2	Li	Be											B	C	N	O	F	Ne
3	Na	Mg											Al	Si	P	S	Cl	A
4	K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
5	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
6	Cs	Ba	La	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
7	Fr	Ra	Ac															

Rare Earths: Ce Pr Nd Pm Sm Eu Gd Tb Dy Ho Er Tm Yb Lu

Ac Series: Th Pa U Np Pu Am Cm Bk Cf

PERIODS

LITHIUM DIFFERS!

Lithium, by reason of its atomic configuration and general characteristics, is rightfully included as the first member of Group I in the Periodic Table. A detailed study of the properties and reactions of both the elements and their compounds, however, shows that Lithium often resembles the metals of Groups II and III more closely than Group I. Following are some characteristic differences:

Lithium differs in organic chemistry . . .
because its organolithium compounds form a unique class with stability, solubility and activity characteristics intermediate between those of the Group I and Group II organometallic compounds.

Lithium also differs from the other alkali metals in that it serves as a unique catalyst for the polymerization of diolefins to materials of definite and predictable structure. It directs, for example, the polymerization of isoprene predominantly to 1,4 addition structures.

Again, recent investigations have indicated an interesting potential as a direct reducing agent in solvents such as ammonia, low molecular weight amines, and ethylenediamine.

Lithium differs in metallurgy...
inasmuch as the affinity of Lithium for oxygen, for example, is being utilized to reduce porosity in copper and copper alloy castings. Recent research has revealed that Lithium will produce brazing alloys with self-fluxing properties and increase the wetting ability of these alloys.

Lithium differs in inorganic chemistry . . .
the usefulness of Lithium Hydride and Lithium Aluminum Hydride in the preparation of other hydrides having already been widely demonstrated. Recent studies indicate that other complex hydrides prepared in a similar manner may prove to be interesting tools for research. The low dissociation pressure of Lithium Hydride at its melting point, to cite a specific example, is unique among all hydrides. LiH also has some slight solubility in polar organic compounds which is again unique among alkali metals.

Lithium differs in heat transfer . . .
based on its physical properties it has no equal as a liquid metal coolant. Due to corrosion caused at elevated temperatures by impurities in commercially available Lithium and Lithium Metal, Lithium has thus far found only experimental use.

Why don't *you* take a long look at Lithium? Its uniquely valuable differences in so many diverse fields may prove of great interest—and profit—to *you*. Write our PR&D department giving us details of the application you have in mind. Experimental quantities of Lithium Compounds are available on request.

. . . trends ahead in industrial applications for Lithium

LITHIUM CORPORATION OF AMERICA, INC.
2530 RAND TOWER
MINNEAPOLIS 2, MINN.

MINES: Keystone, Custer, Hill City, South Dakota • Bessemer City, North Carolina • Cat Lake, Manitoba • Ames Area, Quebec • BRANCH SALES OFFICES: New York Pittsburgh • Chicago • CHEMICAL PLANTS: St. Louis Park, Minnesota • Bessemer City, North Carolina • RESEARCH LABORATORY: St. Louis Park, Minnesota

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs ..... lb. .24 - .28
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .41 - —
No 4 bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex ..... gal. .14¾ - —
Borger Tex ..... gal. .14¾ - —
Hesperidin, purified, 25 lb. lots, f.o.b. works lb. 8.95 - —
Methylchalcone, bots., works, 50-lb. lots lb. 22.50 - —
5-lb lots ..... lb. 23.00 - —
1-lb lots ..... lb. 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms ..... lb 1.98 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .222 - —
1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots same basis lb. .242 - —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex ..... gal. .15½ - —
Borger, Tex ..... gal. .15½ - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 4.00 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .14½ - —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb 14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. kilo. 400.00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo. 80.00 - 85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works ... kilo 90.00 - 95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots oz. 8.50 - —
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 5.65 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago ..... unit-ton. 6.25 - —
Horehound herb, bls ..... lb .16 - .19
Hydrastine, bots ..... oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots ..... oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 3.00 - 3.30
85% ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms gram. 4.50 - —
Alcohol, bulk, bots., dms gram. 4.50 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E. lb. .30½ - .32¼
dlvd. W ..... lb. .39 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. .03¾ - .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .202 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .1800 - —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, bbls., dms. lb. .93 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .82½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .84½ - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns ..... lb. 6.00 - 7.45
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots ..... oz. 13.50 - —
Hydrobromide, bots ..... oz. 6.00 - 7.00
Sulfate, bots ..... oz. 7.00 - 7.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .27 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, jars ..... lb. .75 - 2.57
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots ..... lb. 16.50 - 21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd ..... lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd ..... lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs ..... lb. 1.42 - —
resub., USP, dms., jars ..... lb. 2.30 - 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs ..... lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns ..... lb. 5.25 - 5.40
b-Ionone, cns ..... lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Ipecac root, bgs., whole ..... lb. 7.50 - 8.00
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .28 - .34
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Iron oxides (see under Black, Brown, Red, and Yellow).
Isoborneol, cns ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns ..... lb. .46 - .70
Formate, dms ..... lb. .60 - —
Propionate, dms ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.45

Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.75 - 1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.14¼- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11¾- —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½- —
tanks dlvd	lb.	.19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns	lb.	3.60 - 4.40
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more	kilo.	23.00 -25.50
smaller lots	kilo.	24.00 -26.00
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex, refy	gal.	.15½- —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).		
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25¼- —
tanks, works	lb.	.22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).		
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).		
Benzene (see Cumene).		
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08 - —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.70 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.714 - .814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).		
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works.	lb.	.75 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works	lb.	.65 - 1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls	lb.	.45 - .53
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.55 - .65
Juniper berries, bgs	lb	.18 - .20
Tar, NF, dms	lb.	.42 - .60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay China).		
NF, powd., fib. dms	lb.	.10 - .12
colloidal, fib. dms	lb.	.15½- .17½
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.15 - —

L

Lactose, edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.15 - .15½
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.15¾- .16½
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.16¾- .17
Edible lactose in bgs. ½-1c. lower.		
fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.21¼- —
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.22¼- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.22¾- —
USP lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.		
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.26 - .28
USP, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.24 - .26
hydrous, dms., works	lb.	.23 - .25
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago	lb.	.11¾- —
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb.	.20 - .23
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls	lb.	.12 - —
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.11 - —
Turkish, bls	lb.	.27 - —
Yugoslavian, bls	lb.	.11 - —
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l. works	lb.	.65½- —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb.	.75 - .80
ord., bls	lb.	.25 - .40
select., bls	lb.	.90 - —
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls	lb.	.23½- —
gran., bbls	lb.	.24½- —
powd., bbls	lb.	.24½- —
NF, cryst., gran., powd	lb.	.32½- .33½
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more	lb.	.27½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.41½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.42½- —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).		
Chloride, dms	lb.	.45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars	lb.	3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26% % Pb, dms.	lb.	.33 - —
Metal pigs, prime, N. Y	lb.	.16 - —
St. Louis	lb.	.1580 - —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lots, works	lb.	.33¾- —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.34¾- —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis.	lb.	.35¾- —
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.		
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2073- —
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.17 - —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd	lb.	.21 - —
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd	lb.	.27½- —
Nitrate, bbls	lb.	.23¾- —
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.29¾- .34¼
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls	lb.	.38¾- .40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works	lb.	.41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.19 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.192 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.202 - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.1935- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2035- —
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.32½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works.	lb.	.46 - —
Silicate (see Lead, white, basic, silicate).		
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate, Lead, white, basic sulfate).		
Tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms	lb.	.15 - —
24% Pb., dms	lb.	.18¼- —
solid, 30%	lb.	.23¼- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.19 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20 - —
silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼- —
sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½- .17½
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½- .16½
Lemon bioflavinoid complex, 25-lb. lots, works	lb.	9.00 - —
dl-Leucine, dms., works	lb	12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls	lb.	.10 - .12
gran., bbls	lb.	.15 - .17
powd., bbls	lb	.12 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan N. Y. destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point	ton.	18.71 - —
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis	ton.	20.21 - —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	23.21 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).		
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).		
Limestone, grd., bgs., works	ton.	3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms.	lb.	3.75 - 4.80
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms	lb.	5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms	lb.	3.65 - 5.10
96-98%, dms	lb.	4.05 - 6.75
ex petitgrain, bots	lb.	4.80 - 5.90
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.00 - 1.09
99%, tech., formulators, dms., frt. alld	lb.	2.65 - 3.25
Linden flowers with leaves, bls	lb.	.30 - —
without leaves, bls	lb.	.35 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills	ton.	60.50 - —
extracted, 36% bulk, same basis.	ton.	53.50 -54.00
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.18 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 - —
Lithium benzoate, dms	lb.	1.63 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	2.43 - —
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.29½- —
ton lots to t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.30 - —
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld., works	lb.	.82 - 1.10½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.85 - 1.11½
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots	lb.	1.28½- —
tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., or works, frt. alld.	lb.	1.00 - 1.05
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.05 - 1.05½
Citrate, NF, dms	lb.	1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd	lb.	2.17½- —
ton lots, dlvd	lb.	2.18½- —
less ton lots, dlvd	lb.	2.23½- —
Hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots, works	lb.	10.50 -12.50
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld	lb.	.80 - .80½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.81 - .81½
Manganite, dms., works	lb.	.95 - 1.15
Nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.25 - —
Salicylate, dms	lb.	1.60 - 1.70
Silicate, dms., works	lb.	1.10 - 1.30
Stearate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.47½- —
ton lots, works	lb.	.48½- —
less-ton lots, works	lb.	.53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.15 - —
Titanate dms., works	lb.	1.15 - 1.35
Lobelia herb, bls	lb.	1.50 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works	oz.	.37.50 -39.00
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.18½- —
solid, No 1, boxes, c.l.	lb.	.35 - —
Lycopodium, cs	lb.	1.20 - 2.00
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots	kilo.	140.00 -150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, siftings, bls	lb.	2.50 - 2.80
West Indian, No. 1, bls. shipment	lb.	3.10 - 3.20
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., works	lb.	.25¼- .26
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.29¼- —
extra light, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.29¼- .30
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30 - —
USP, light, ctns	lb.	.35 - .36
heavy, bbls.	lb.	.45 - .52

NOW!
larger production
and higher quality
MAGNESIA COMPOUNDS

for industrial and chemical applications

NEW PLANT FACILITIES provide industry with more types and volume of magnesia compounds . . . used as fillers, extenders . . . for conditioning, chemical or physical agents . . . and for many other purposes in a wide range of products. Continuing twenty years of high-quality chemical production from superlative Michigan natural brines, Michigan Chemical Corporation can now supply your added requirements for the best in magnesia compounds . . . whether your business is textiles, rubber, chemicals, refractories, insulation, ceramics or fertilizer blending.

TYPICAL ANALYSES OF MICHIGAN MAGNESIA COMPOUNDS

	No. 1 Calcined Magnesite	No. 5 Calcined Magnesite	No. 15 Calcined Magnesite	No. 30C Light Calcined Magnesia	No. 40 Extra Lt. Calcined Magnesia	Basic Magnesium Carbonate	(NF Grade) Magnesium Hydroxide	(Tech. Grade) Magnesium Hydroxide
Bulk density, weight per cubic foot	60 lb.	28 lb.	24 lb.	8½ lb.	5 lb.	5.5 lb.	15 to 25 lb.	app. 20 lb.
Ignition loss:	0.5%	1.5%	2.5%	1.9%	3.0%	56.5%	PASSES N. F. IX SPECIFICATIONS	31.4%
Chloride (as CL):	0.08	0.1	0.2	0.25	0.25	0.1		
Analysis, ignited basis:						NOT IGNITED		NOT IGNITED
SiO_2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.15		0.20
Fe_2O_3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.08		0.15
AL_2O_3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.08		0.15
CaO	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7		0.7
Mn				0.01	0.01	0.00		
Free Moisture						1.5		2.0
Screen test: Through 200 mesh		95%		99.9%	99.9%	99.99%	99.0%	99.0%
Screen test: Through 325 mesh			99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%		

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QUALITY PRODUCER OF PESTMASTER* DDT AND METHYL BROMIDE AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash. ton.40.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
t.l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - .13
truckloads, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
t.l. frt. equald lb. .13 - —
t.l.c.l. frt equald lb. .14 - .15
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.

Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works.lb. .12¾- —
t.l.c.l. same basis lb. .14 - .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.00 - —
t.l.c.l., works ton.65.00 -80.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.34 - 1.41
Hydroxide, NF. medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½- .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .34½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .33¾- —
sticks, cs., works frt alld. on carlots lb. .56 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF. bbls lo. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
t.l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
t.l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .90 - —
t.l.c.l., works lb. .92 - 1.02
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
t.l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .26 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Mandrake root bls lb. .55 - .60
Manganese acetate, bbls. dlvd lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., fib. dms lb. .25 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works ton.102.00 - —
paper bgs., works ton.98.50 - —
dms., works ton.106.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.

Gluconate, dms lb. 1.80 - 1.94
Hydrate, bbls. dlvd lb .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mp, dms lb. .32½- —
solid, precip, 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .37½- —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .24 - —
precip 6½-7% Mn, dms lb. .28 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.80.50 - —
t.l.c.l. dlvd. S. E ton.87.50 - —
Tallate 6%, dms lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.68.00 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l. ex dock ton.55.00 -56.00
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
dms. to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
single dm., works lb. .65 - —
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
t.l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Menadione USP bots gram .044 .05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 6.30 - 6.40
syn. USP racemic, cns lb. 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb 4.00 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .40 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .42 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib dms. lb 6.84 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb. 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.97 - 6.01
Yellow, tech. (see Yellow mercury oxide).
USP fib dms lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP).
Metal, 76 lb. per flask net-flask 255.00 -257.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
t.l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1150- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .75 - —
syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd. or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
t.l.c.l., same basis gal. .51 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .33 - —
4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .30 - —
4,000 gal., min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J gal. .27½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min. frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .48 - —
t.l.c.l., same basis gal. .54 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .36 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .33 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetretramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld. lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
t.l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .21 - —
t.l.c.l., same basis lb. 21¼- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, nat., dms., t.l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .63½- —
t.l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .69½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E gal. .48½- —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
t.l.c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .37 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16 - —
t.l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .60 - .75
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt alld. E lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vs., (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .22 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis lb. .15¾- —
single unit, same basis lb. .12 - —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .46 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67 - —
Chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Cinnamate, cns lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
t.l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
t.l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb.31.00 -42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate fib dms lb 1.90 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
t.l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
t.l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. with Belle, W. Va. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.00 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Roseaniline chloride, NF, fib. dms., 5-lb. lots lb 5.64 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram .68 —
2-Methylbenzylamine, dms., t.l.c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
2-Methylbenzyl dimethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.89 - —
t.l.c.l., works lb. 1.90 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine dms., cs., works lb. .445 - —
t.l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.40
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.55
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13¼- —
t.l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
t.l.c.l., ex-whse lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08 - —
t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .08¼- —
t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
t.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W of Rockies, 1c. higher
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .15 - .15½
New York gal. .16 - .17
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, etns., works kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, etns., works kilo. 9.13 - —
Trioxide, pure dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
tech., dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.31 - —

Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55½- —
t.l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
t.l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
t.l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .37½- —
t.l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylortholuidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
t.l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
t.l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .40 - —
t.l.c.l., frt. equald 100% basis, lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis, lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37 - —
t.l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol)
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, cns oz.12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 - 10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼- —
t.l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —
Musk, syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 4.45 - 5.15
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.05 - 5.65
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.20 - 5.50
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 4.70 - 5.30
25-lb lots cns lb 5.35 - —
5-lb lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5-lb lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .10½- —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .10½- —
English, yellow, bgs lb. .10½- —
Montana, oriental, bgs. lb. .09 - —
Yellow, bgs lb. .10½- —
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton.64.00 -65.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton.79.00 -80.00
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ton.63.00 -64.00
bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10 - .10¼
Extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin,

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S)
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
t.l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 —
imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .07 Nom.
refd., indust., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
t.l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract, works lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms lb 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns lb.35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 1 kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .45 - —
500-999 gram lots, basis, activity, gram. .50 - —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.45 - 2.65
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .77 - .90½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .73¾- .81¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .38½- .46½
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .68 - .69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .64½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .37 - .38
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .76 - —
green, bbls lb. .76 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
t.l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31¼- .38⅛
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo.12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted. kilo.11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Niger seed, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
paste, 100% basis, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
t.l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .445 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
t.l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
t.l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
t.l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
t.l.c.l., same bassi lb. .40 - .42

Nitrocellulose, spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .41 - —
t.l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
t.l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
t.l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
t.l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald. unit-ton. 1.20 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.00 - 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.95 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
t.l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾- —
tanks dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane-1, and -2, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
t.l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., frt. alld., c.l. lb. .51 - —
t.l.c.l., lb. .53 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
t.l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., pots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
t.l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .36 - .38
Chinese, bgs. lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. .95 - —
West Indian, bgs lb. .95 - —
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
t.l.c.l. dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
t.l.c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 11c. higher.

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers, views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.00 - 3.75
NF, bots. lo. 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - —
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Angelica root, bots lb.66.00 -100.00
seed, bots lb.56.00 -95.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms lb. .48 - .65
Avocado, cns lb. 3.25 - —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 2.15 - 3.00
55-60%, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.00
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 - 2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 9.75 -11.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.50 - 1.90
rectified, NF, cns lb. 1.75 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 2.65 - —
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, native, cns lb. 1.75 - 3.30
redist., USP, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.40
Calamus, bots lb.12.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .30 - .45
white, dms lb. .29 - —
Cananga, native, cns lb. 8.60 - —
rectified, cns lb.10.00 -13.00
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 3.35 - 5.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoreson).
Cardamom, NF, bots lb.42.00 -43.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2500- —
t.l.c.l. lb. .2600- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .2610- —
t.l.c.l. lb. .2710- —
tanks lb. .2410- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2460- —
t.l.c.l. lb. .2560- —
tanks lb. .2260- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25¾- —
t.l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31¾- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .19¼- —
t.l.c.l. lb. .20¼- —
tanks lb. .17¼- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .18 - —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .23 - —
t.l.c.l. lb. .24 - —
tanks lb. .21 - —
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. — - —
t.l.c.l. lb. .28½- —
tanks lb. — - —
sulfonated, 50%, dms., works. lb. .13½- .14⅛
75%, dms., works lb. .17½- .18⅛
Cedarleaf, USP, XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.90
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.00
Celery seed, bots lb. 8.00 -20.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb.190.00-195.00
Chenopodium, NF, cns lb. 3.65 - 4.05
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon, bark, bots lb.36.00 -70.00
leaf, crude, dms lb. 1.60 - 2.00
USP, cns., dms. (Cassia) lb.10.25 -10.90
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .90 - —
Java, cns. lb. 1.95 - —
Java-type, cns lb. 2.00 - —
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.65 - 1.90
leaf, crude, dms lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .11¾- —
Pac. Coast lb. .10⅝- —
refd., Cochin type, dms., tax incl., lb. .20½- .21⅛
deodorized, tax incl., dms. lb. .22 - .23

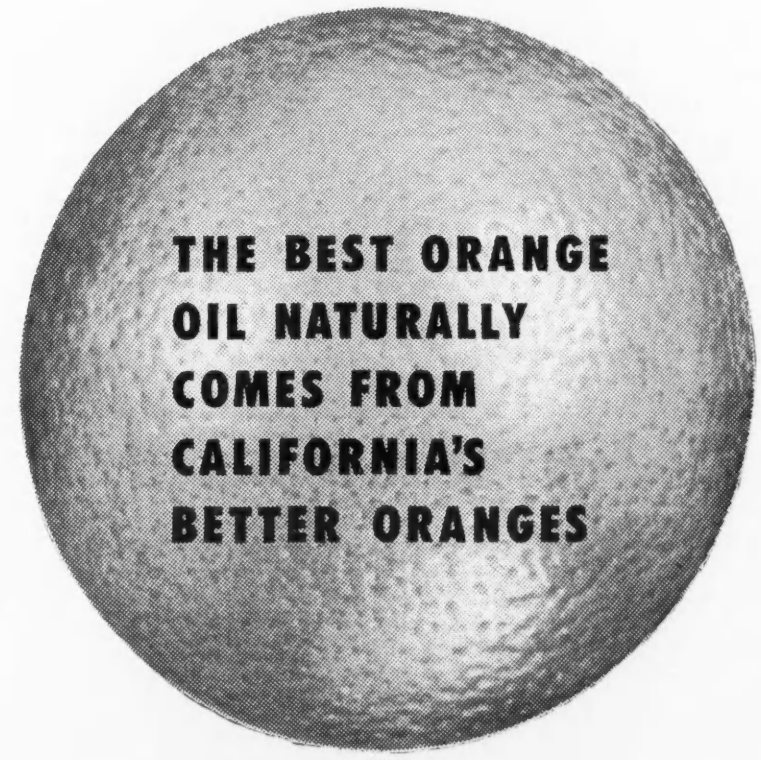
Oil, cod, Newfoundland, dms.	lb.	.12	- .12½
Codliver, USP, dms	gal.	1.45	- 1.55
Copaiba, cns	lb.	1.75	- 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots	lb.	9.25	-15.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.12½-	—
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.06¼-	—
refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.18⅜-	.18⅝
tanks	lb.	.1621-	—
Costus, bots.	oz.	8.00	- —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South East	lb.	.12¾	Nom.
Valley	lb.	.12¾	Nom.
Texas	lb.	.12	- .12½
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.04¾-	—
refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.18½-	.19
tanks	lb.	.16½-	—
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).			
Cubeb, cns.	lb.	4.10	- 4.25
Cumin, bots., cns	lb.	5.00	- 5.75
Cypress, bots	lb.	5.30	- —
Degras (see D).			
Dillseed, bots	lb.	2.80	- 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms	lb.	3.25	- 4.25
Dip (see D)			
Erigeron, cns	lb.	5.50	- 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms	lb.	.62	- —
80-90%, dms.	lb.	.72	- —
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns	lb.	2.80	- —
Fir, canada cns	lb.	2.75	- 3.25
Fish, refd., alkali, dms	lb.	.1500-	.1550
kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1730-	.1780
light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1350-	.1400
tanks	lb.	.1200-	—
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.08	- .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.09	- .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units.		.09	- .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.10½-	.11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units.		.14	- —
200,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units.		.15½-	—
500,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units.		.16	- —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).			
Garlic, pure, bots	oz.	4.50	- 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).			
Geranium, Algerian, cns	lb.	12.50	-15.00
Bourbon, cns	lb.	14.00	-15.00
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa).			
Ginger, dist., bots	lb.	19.50	-21.00
Grapefruit, dms	lb.	1.70	- 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms., c.l.	lb.	.15¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16¼-	.18¼
extra, winter, strained, dms., c.l.	lb.	.17¼-	—
prime, burning, dms, c.l.	lb.	.18¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.18¼-	.20¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.19¾-	.21¼
Guaiacwood, cns	lb.	1.65	- 2.05
Hemlock cns	lb.	2.10	- 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots.	lb.	2.75	- 4.00
twice rectified, bots	lb.	3.60	- 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).			
Wood, tech., cns.	lb.	.38	- .55
Lard (see Oil, grease).			
Laurel leaf, dms., cns	lb.	9.75	-12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns	lb.	2.55	- 2.95
Lavender, flower, USP, French 35-37% ester, cns	lb.	2.85	- 4.60
38-40% ester, cns	lb.	9.25	-10.00
40-42% ester, cns	lb.	10.00	-14.00
spike, Spanish, cns	lb.	2.05	- 2.60
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms.	lb.	4.50	- 5.00
Messina, cns	lb.	5.50	- —
terpeneless, bots.	lb.	50.00	-85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms	lb.	2.20	- —
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns	lb.	4.65	- —
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns	lb.	3.75	- —
West Indian, cns	lb.	3.75	- —
expressed, West Indian, cns	lb.	6.00	- 8.00
terpeneless, bots.	lb.	29.50	-100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.1660-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1760-	.1810
tanks (f.o.b. Minneapolis)	lb.	.1330-	—
New York	lb.	.1460-	—
tankwagon, New York	lb.	.1500-	.1510

Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.

Mace, dist., cns., dms	lb.	5.75	- 6.75
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).			
Menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic & Gulf	lb.	.08½	Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).			
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).			
Mustard seed, nat., dms.	lb.	.17½-	—
syn., bots	lb.	1.60	- 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms	lb.	.30	- .34
20° cold test, dms	lb.	.29	- .32
30° cold test, dms	lb.	.28	- .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots	lb.	450.00	- —
Spanish, bots	lb.	32.50	-75.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms	lb.	6.75	- 7.25
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	6.75	- 7.25
Ocotea cymbarum, dms	lb.	.50	- .60
Oiticica, liq., dms.	lb.	.16½-	.17
tanks	lb.	.15	- —
Oleo, extra dms.	lb.	.18½-	.19
Olibanum, bots	lb.	5.50	- 7.65
extra fine, bots	lb.	8.00	- 9.00
Olive, edible, Spanish, dms., duty paid	gal.	3.45	- 3.55
Orange, sweet, dist., cns.	lb.	.45	- .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Calif., cns., dms	lb.	.50	- 1.25
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	.50	- .60
Messina, cns.	lb.	3.85	- 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	2.50	- 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots.	lb.	65.00	-120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns	lb.	2.00	- —
Palm, clarif., dms	lb.	.1565-	.1665
Palmarosa, cns	lb.	8.50	-10.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F, tanks, East Coast refy.	gal.	.14	- —
Patchouli, dms	lb.	6.25	- 8.75
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).			
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills.	lb.	.13¾-	—
refd., dms	lb.	.19¼-	.19½
tanks	lb.	.17½-	—
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns.	lb.	2.75	- 3.50
Peppermint, nat., dms	lb.	6.25	- 7.50
redist., USP, dms	lb.	6.75	- 8.50
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms.	lb.	3.35	- 3.50
Pimento, berry, NF, dms	lb.	4.50	- 5.00
leaf, cns	lb.	2.50	- 3.10
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.12¼-	—
ex-whse.	lb.	.14¼-	—
steam-dist., dms., ex whse. N.Y.C.	lb.	.176	- —
dlvd.	lb.	.179	- —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).			
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.23	Nom.
Red (see Acid, oleic).			
Rice bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.18	Nom.
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.15½	Nom.
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots	oz.	43.00	-57.00
Oil, rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms	lb.	.60	- 1.00
tech., cns., dms	lb.	.50	- .70
Rue, bots.	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast.	lb.	.17⅜-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15⅞-	—
Sage, clary, bots	lb.	18.75	-19.00
Dalmatian, cns	lb.	4.10	- 4.65
Spanish, cns.	lb.	1.20	- 1.45
Sandalwood, NF, cns	lb.	13.50	-15.80
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	.08½-	.09
Sassafras, artif., dms	lb.	.48	- .60
nat., dom., USP, dms	lb.	1.45	- 2.10
imp., Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum)			
Savin, cns	lb.	2.75	- —
Savory, cns.	lb.	4.25	- —
Sesame, refd., dms	lb.	.38	- .39
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.35	- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.44	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.23	- —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns	lb.	27.50	-31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur.	lb.	.12½-	—
foots soapstock, acid, 95% tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.07¾-	—
refd., alkali, dms.	lb	.1692-	.1712
tanks	lb.	.1492-	—
clarified, dms.	lb.	.1642-	.1662
tanks	lb.	.1442-	—
salad, dms.	lb.	.1722-	.1737
tanks	lb.	.1522-	—
Spearmint, USP, dms	lb.	4.50	- 5.60
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms.	lb.	.1675-	.1725
tankcars	lb.	.1500-	—
nat., winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.1575-	.1625
tankcars	lb.	.1400-	—
Spruce, cns., dms	lb.	2.10	- 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns.	lb	4.25	- 9.50
Southern, cns	lb.	2.30	- 2.75
Oil, tall, crude, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.03¾-	.04¼
tanks, works	lb.	.02½-	—
dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.06¼-	—
refd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	.06¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾-	.07¾
tanks, works	lb.	.05¼-	.05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms., c.l.	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14½-	.16
Tangerine, Floridian, dms	lb.	2.00	- 4.80
Tansy, dms	lb.	7.50	- 8.40
Tar acid (see T's).			
Pine, coml., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0561-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0634-	—
whse	lb.	.0745-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.046 -	—
rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South	gal	1.05	- —
ex whse. N. Y. C	gal.	1.15	- —
refined, dms., incl., works, l.c.l.	gal.	.92	- —
N. Y. whse., l.c.l.	gal.	1.02	- —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).			
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms	lb.	1.80	- 2.00
white, cns	lb.	1.95	- 4.00
tech., white, cns	lb.	.40	1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.26	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26½-	—
tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.24½-	—
domestic mills	lb.	.24½	Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).			
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	.28	- .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns	lb.	11.75	-11.90
Haitian, cns	lb.	9.60	-11.00
Java, cns	lb.	18.50	-20.00
Oil, wheat, germ, 5-gal. dms.	gal.	11.20	- —
White, mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms. c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	gal.	.55	- —
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.56	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.61	- —
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.57	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.62	- —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.63	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68	- —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.69½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74½-	—
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.71	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.76	- —
200-210 vs., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.75	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.79	- —
345-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.78½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.84½-	—
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns	lb.	6.35	-10.30
Southern cns	lb	3.20	-19.50
syn. (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, tung).			
Wormseed (see Oil, Chenopodium, NF).			
Wormwood, cns	lb.	5.50	- 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots	lb.	17.00	30.00
extra, bots	lb.	28.00	-40.00
Madagascar, bots	lb	No stocks	



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Sunkist Growers

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Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by
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New York 11, N.Y.
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161 Avenue of the Americas
New York 13, N.Y.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Department, Sunkist Growers.

Oleostearine—Petroleum Solvent

Oleostearine, dms ..... lb. .11 - .11½
Opium, USP, ens ..... oz. 19.20 - 19 45
gran., USP, cns ..... oz. 21.65 - 21 90
powd. USP cns ..... oz. 21.65 - 21.90
Orange cadmium-selenide lithopone, light shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.80 - —
deep shade, bbls ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone, deep shade, bbls lb. 1.78 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N.C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .33 - .33½
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroaniline toner CP ..... lb. 1.45 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .2235- —
Molybdated, bbls. lb. .46 - .46½
o-Nitroaniline toner kegs. lb. 1.15 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls. lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls. ..... lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .50 - .53
Verona, bls. ..... lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .40 - .45

Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl)
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl)
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage, orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots ..... gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns. 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Papain, USP, African, bots ..... lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Ceylon ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots ..... oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots ..... oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns. ..... oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs ..... lb. .26 - —
Spanish, bgs ..... lb. .33 - .38
Yugoslavian, bgs ..... lb. .32 - .33
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., refy lb. .0750- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, c.l., refy lb. .0905- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0905- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0905- —
132°-134°F, ASTM, c.l., refy lb. .0905- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0905- —
Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l., 7 10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs. 3.7c. per lb. higher.
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM.

Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .1075- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .1275- .1375
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. frt. alld ..... lb. .17 - —
USP, X, fib. dms., c.l. ..... lb. .183 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .193 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 96%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11½- —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, bgs., dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - .53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.3395- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealer, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - .47
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .45 - .48
Passion flower herb, bls. ..... lb. .20 - .21
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton. 54.00 Nom.
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls. ..... lb. 1.25 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .0475- .0520
Procaine bulk 1,000,000 units. .0475- .0520
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .0475- .0520
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23½- .30
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb .32 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks., Tex. refy. gal. .13 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. .31½- —
red, Gondar, spot, bgs. ..... lb. No prices.
Japanese, hontaka, bgs. ..... lb. .33 - .34
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. No prices.
Mombasa, bgs., shipt ..... lb. .56 - .57
Nigerian, bgs. ..... lb. .29½- —
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. .28 - —
white, bgs ..... lb. .35 - .36
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imp., bls. ..... lb. 1.10 - —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .14½- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min. dlvd lb. .12 - —
tanks dlvd. ..... lb. .11½- —
Peru balsam, dms. ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06 - .06⅜
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .07⅜- .08
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .05¼- .05⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy ..... lb. .07⅛- .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .09⅛- .09⅛
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .05⅜- .05⅜
extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¼- .06⅜
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .03 - .03⅛
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .04½- .05⅛
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07⅝- .08¼
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .09⅜- .10⅛
tanks, refy ..... lb. .05⅞- .07
snow, dms., c.l., refy ..... lb. .08½- .08¾
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .10⅝- .10⅝
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .06⅜- .06⅜
soft, dms., c.l., refy ..... lb. .07¾- .08¾
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .09½- .09¾
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .05¼- .05⅜
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¼- .06¾
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .07⅜- .08⅛
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .04½- .06⅞
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles. gal. .169 - .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type ..... gal. .13125- .13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, Calif., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .164 - —
East coast, N.J., N.Y gal. .17 - —
Group 3 ..... gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston ..... gal. .19 - —
Buffalo ..... gal. .195 - —
Chicago ..... gal. .279 - —
Cleveland ..... gal. .22 - —
Newark ..... gal. .18 - —
New York ..... gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .18 - —
Providence ..... gal. .193 - —
odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Cal. gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex. ..... gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill. ..... gal. .2625- —
N. J., dlvd ..... gal. .32 - —
N. Y., dlvd ..... gal. .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd. ..... gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 ..... gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark ..... gal. .18 - —
New York ..... gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .185 - —
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
VM&P, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .175 - —
East Coast, N. J. and N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 ..... gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston ..... gal. .205 - —
Chicago ..... gal. .289 - —
Cleveland ..... gal. .23 - —
Newark ..... gal. .195 - —
New York ..... gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-262°F., b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .245 - —
212°-278°F. b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .26 - —
212°-284°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
224°-280°F., b.r., 48°C, m.p.a., Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F. b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p. Houston gal. .25 - —
287°-386°F., b.r., 31°C., m.a.p., N. J. gal. .29 - —
310°-314°F., b.r., 13.3°C., m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348°, b.r., 17°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .35 - —
320°-360°F., b.r., 18°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .33 - —

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The **ATTRACTION** of vinyl **TOYS**

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The modern miracles of detergents with their super-cleaning action and vinyl toys with their colorful attractiveness may seem wholly unrelated. But Enjay plays an important part in creating *both* of these products: many detergents are made with Enjay Tridecyl Alcohol and many of the new vinyl products are made from plasticizers formulated with Enjay Isooctyl and Decyl Alcohols.

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HIGHER OXO ALCOHOLS (Isooctyl Alcohol, Decyl Alcohol, Tridecyl Alcohol); LOWER ALCOHOLS (Isopropyl Alcohol, Ethyl Alcohol, Secondary Butyl Alcohol); and a varied line of OLEFINS AND DIOLEFINS, AROMATICS, KETONES AND SOLVENTS.

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Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic tanks:—		
324°-349°F., 37°C., m.a.p., Houston	gal.	.33 • —
341°-390°F., o.r., 35°C., m.a.p., N. J	gal.	.27 • —
352°-413°F., b.r., 30°C., m.a.p. Houston	gal.	.33 • —
358°-401°F., b.r., 25°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J.	gal.	.39 • —
364°-404°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J	gal.	.425 • —
367°-418°F. b.r., 19.6°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J	gal.	.33 • —
rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.173 • —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y.,	gal.	.18 • —
Group 3	gal.	.12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.17 • —
Group 3	gal.	.12375- —
Pensylvania, western	gal.	.15 • —
Boston	gal.	.19 • —
Chicago	gal.	.289 • —
Cleveland	gal.	.22 • —
Los Angeles, ex tax	gal.	.194 • —
Newark	gal.	.18 • —
New York	gal.	.18 • —
Philadelphia	gal.	.185 • —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.18 • —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½- .18¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½- .19
tanks, works	lb.	.14½- .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16 • —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17 • —
tanks, works	lb.	.13 • —
o-Phenetidine, dms., t.l., frt. alld., E	lb.	.91 • —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.93 • —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.00 • —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.03 • —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	3.50 • —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	3.50 • —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret dms. c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies	lb.	.17¾- .18
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼- .19
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16 • —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15½- —
39°C or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.19¼- .19½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾- .20½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½- —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20 • —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22 • —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18 • —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots,	lb.	1.10 • —
smaller lots	lb.	1.12 • 1.17
Phenothiazine NF fib dms., c.l. frt. adjusted	lb.	.39 • —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.41 • —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.43 • —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	.50 • —
Salicylate (see Salol.)		
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots	lb.	2.40 • 2.70
100%, bots	lb.	4.00 • 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms. works	lb.	1.10 • —
smaller dms., works	lb.	1.15 • 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works	lb.	27.00 • 37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E	lb.	3.60 • —
smaller dms., dlvd. E	lb.	4.00 • —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.40½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.41½- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	95 • —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works	lb.	1.70 • 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., tech., dms., works	lb.	1.42 • —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.73½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	76 • —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots	lb.	1.25 • 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.10 • —
smaller lots, works	lb.	1.15 • 1.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots	lb.	3.00 • 3.07
Hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works.	lb.	1.75 • —
purif., bots., works	lb.	5.17 • —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E	lb.	1.80 • —
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	2.10 • —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.	lb.	4.15 • 4.35
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works,	lb.	.42 • .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.37 • —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.41½- —
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works	lb.	6.40 • —
C.P., bots., works	lb.	17.75 • —
tech., fib. drums., works	lb.	10.43 • —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).		
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans	ton.	45.00 • —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines,		
68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines	long-ton.	4.835 • 4.99
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	5.27 • 5.39
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	5.87 • 5.99
75-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	6.87 • 6.99
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	7.87 • 7.99

The Florida prices (above) are based on fuel oil at $2.47 per bbl. and labor at $1.42. Recent oil advance currently absorbed.

Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works	lb.	.43 • —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.44 • .45
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20 • .20½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald.	lb.	.19 • —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14 • —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15 • —
tanks, works	lb.	.12½- —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½- —
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works	lb.	.29 • —
export, dms	lb.	.31 • .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14 • —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15 • —
tankcars, works	lb.	.12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs, c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20 • —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 • —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19½- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.63 • —
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	5.00 • —
a-Picoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.43 • .43½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.44 • —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.415 • .422
b,g-Picoline, 5°C. dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.32½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33 • —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., works	lb.	2.00 • —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots.	oz.	4.75 • 5.25
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials	oz.	4.65 • 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs	lb.	.72 • —
Mexican, bgs	lb.	.58 • —
Pink root, bls.	lb.	3.00 • 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots	kilo	8.00 • 8.50
Piperidine, dist., dms., frt. equald.	lb.	2.60 • 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E.	lb.	4.50 • 5.05
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E	lb.	3.70 • 4.23
Pitch, coaltar, 150°-170°F. m.p., tanks, works	ton.	37.00 • —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works	lb.	.03 • .03¼
tanks	lb.	.02¾- —
Linseed, dms	lb.	.06 • .06¾
Marine, dms	lb.	.04¼- .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).		
Soybean, dms., works	lb.	.05 • .05½
Tall, tanks, works	ton.	30.00 • 40.00
dms., c.l., works	ton.	50.00 • 70.00
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).		
Platinum metal, works	oz.	105.00 • 107.00
Pleurisy root, bls	lb.	.45 • .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms	lb.	15.60 • —
Poke root, bls	lb.	.19 • .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 25-50 billion units	1,000,000 units.	.54 • —
1-25 billion units	1,000,000 units.	.56 • —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.41 • —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.43 • —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.46 • .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000 lb. lots, works	lb.	.41 • —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works.	lb.	.43 • —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.46 • .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.17½- .18
Dutch, bgs	lb.	.23½- .24
Iranian, bgs	lb.	.14½- .15
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.22½- .23
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	No prices.
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.15 • —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.20 • —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.25 • —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.05 • —
tanks, same basis	100 lbs.	3.70 • —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	8.70 • —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.75 • —
Potassium acetate, NF dms	lb.	.31 • .35
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.22 • —
powd. dms	lb.	.24 • —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.16½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17 • —
Potassium bichromate in dms ½c. higher		
Potassium bitartrate, NF, doms., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.38½- —
dms., c.l.	lb.	.38 • —
smaller lots	lb.	.39 • 42
imp, kgs.	lb.	.29 • —
Bromate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more,	lb.	.50 • —
25-200-lb. lots	lb.	.52 • 62
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	.37 • .38
Carbonate, NF, gram., bbls., dms.	lb.	.20 • —
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.21 • .22
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	9.00 • —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.05 • —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.60 • —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.65 • —
Chlorate cryst., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.10¼- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10½- .11¼
powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11 • .12
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms	lb.	.35 • —
Chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).		
indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	29.00 • —
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.25 • —
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	27.00 • —
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	31.25 • —
USP, cryst., dms	lb.	.21 • .23
gran., dms	lb.	.15 • .17
powd., dms	lb.	.24 • .26

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Potassium chromate, tech., bgs. . lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP gran., dms. . . . . lb. .41 - —
powd., dms . . . . . lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .45 - —
2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb. .455 - —
smaller lots, works . . . . . lb. .465 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .50 - —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots . . lb. .22½- —
smaller lots . . . . . lb. .23 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works . . . . . lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate, dms. . . . . lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms . . . lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms . . . . . lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, base price, unit-ton. .17 - .176⅝
July forward unit-ton. .38 - —
Metabisulfite, gran., dms. . . . lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms . . . . . lb. .25 - —
Muriate, 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .36 - —
July forward unit-ton. .38 - —
59-63% K_2O, bgs, c.l., works, base price ton.26.00 - —
July forword . . . . . ton.27.20 -27.35
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs.14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.11 10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots.100 lbs.10.75 - —
smaller lots . . . . . 100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
USP, gran., dms. . . . . lb. .18 - —
Potassium nitrate in bags 50c. per 100 lbs less in kegs, $1 more.
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.191.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.198.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.302.50 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
Permanganate, coml., kgs., works. lb. .24½- .27½
USP, dms., works . . . . . lb. .27¼- .29
Persulfate, bbls., c.l., works . lb. .16½- —
dms., 5-ton lots, works . . . . . lb. .18 - —
1-ton lots, works . . . . . lb. .20 - —
Pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Prussiate red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.17.00 -17.30
l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs.17.80 - —
soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works . 100-lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100-lbs. 5.45 - —
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0 dms., c.l., works . 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works . 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works . . 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works . 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
Silicofluoride, bgs., works . . . lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E . . lb. .701 - .767
Sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price, unit-ton. .64 - —
July forward unit-ton. .67 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms . . . . . lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. . . . . lb. .18½- —
powder, dms. . . . . lb. .16½- .17
Sulfocyanate, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .84 - .94
tech., works . . . . . lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works . . . lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works . . . . . lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works . . lb. .14¾- —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or tl., works . . lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO, base price . ton.13.45 - —
July forward . . . . ton.14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. powd., dms., c.l lb. .40½- —
5,000-lb. lots . . . . . lb. .41 - —
smaller lots . . . . . lb. .41½- .47
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms, works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms, c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots. . . . . gram. .45 - —
Acetate, bots. . . . . gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.90 - —
100-lb. lots . . . . . lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram .50 - —
Acetate, bots. . . . . gram .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3 . gal. .04½- —
N. Y. Harbor . . . . . gal. .09 - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. . . . . lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd. . . . . lb. .1075- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works . lb. 3.90 - 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms . lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots . . . . . kilo.55.10 -55.30
Propy thiouracil prices in West 1c. higher dlvd., on same basis.
Propylene dichloride, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .10½- —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb .07 - —
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E . lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E . lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .15½- —
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd . lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .18½- —

Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E . . . . . lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. . . . . lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. . . . . lb. .55 - —
blonde, bgs. . . . . lb. .18 - —
husks, bgs. . . . . lb. .40 - —
Pumice, don., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝- .04¼
smaller lots . . . . . lb. .03⅞- .04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots . . . . . lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. . . . . ton lots lb. .02½- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots . . . . . lb. .02½- .04
Pumpkin seed, bgs . . . . . lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrin, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
liq. 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms. works gal. 8.75 - 8.80
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrine per 100cc odorless base), dms., works . . gal.41.75 -42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb.10.00 - —
purif., 20% dms., works lb.10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .37½- —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton. 3.00 - 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF, dms. . . . . lb. 3.27 - 3.30
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms. works . lb. .13 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works . lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works . lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works. lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
colors, dms., works . . . . . lb .15 - —
USP, bots . . . . . lb 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips . . . . . lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs. c.l., lb. .16¼- .16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works. lb. .08¼- .08½
Quebracho extract, solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra . lb. .12 23 64
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 21/32- —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. . lb. .40 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l . . . lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs . . . . . lb. 2.00 Nom
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .75 - .87
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .37½- —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns, oz. .47½- —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. .56 - —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
powd. frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 2.00 - —
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls., lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb. 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb 2.75 - —
maroon bbls lb 3.60 - 6.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.00 - —.
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.95 - —
orange red, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.81 - —
Selenide lithopone, maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.77 - —
dark, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.90 - —
red shade, dark, bbls., same basis lb. 3.44 - —
light, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.24 - 2.32
medium, bbls., same basis lb. 2.99 - —
medium light, bbls., same basis lb. 2.49 - —
Mercury lithopone, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.40 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.95 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.10 - —
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works . . . . lb. 1.65 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs. l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0675- —
Lake C toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.13 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works. lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., c.l., works lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Mercury oxide, tech., c.l., works. lb. 5.77 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works . . . lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .02¾- —

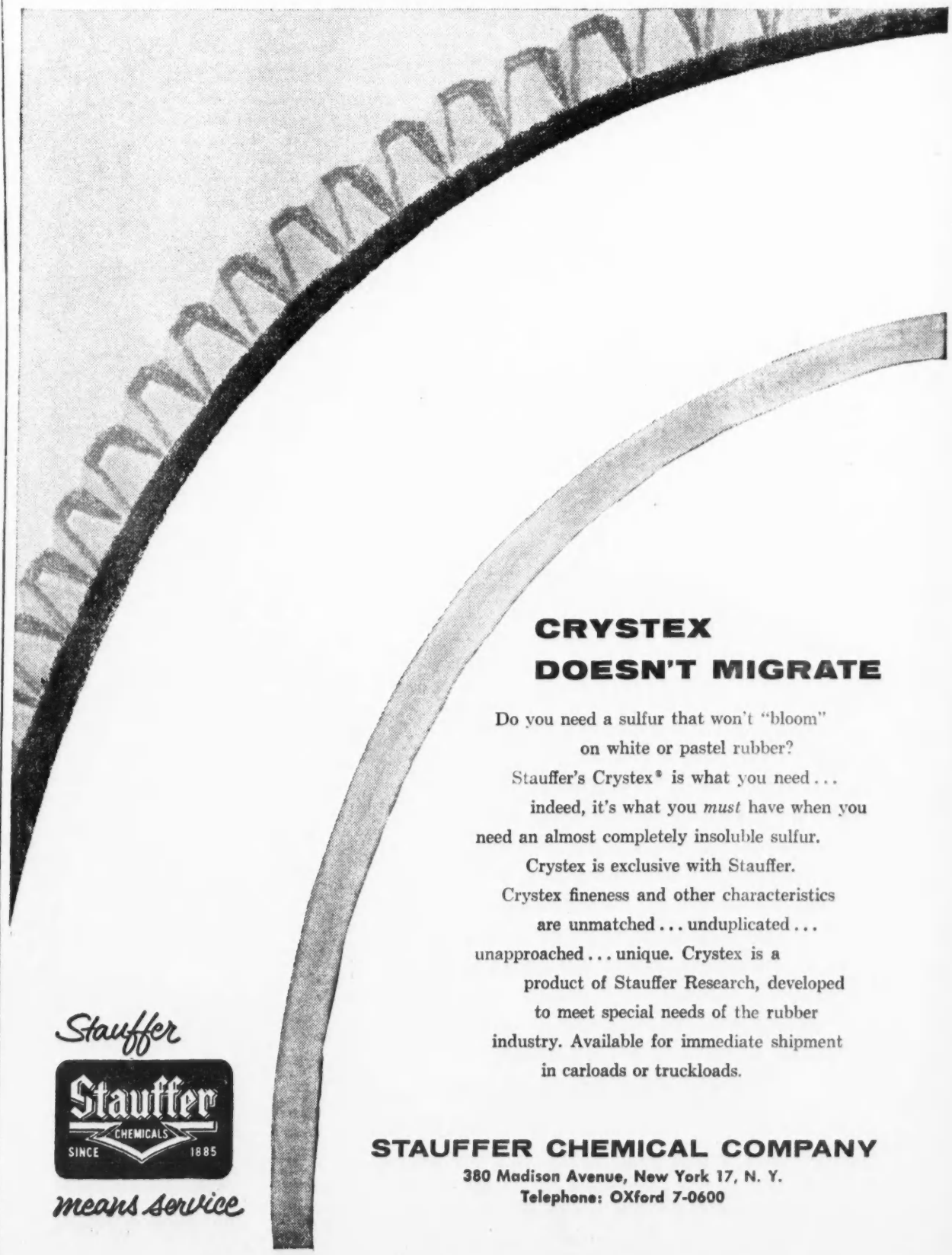
Red, naphthol, ITR, bbls., works . lb. 5.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .08 - —
Para toner, bbls . . . . . lb. 1.10 - —
chlorinated, kgs . . . . . lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs . lb. 5.35 - 5.60
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 6.40 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex-dock. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock . . . . . lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York . . lb. .06½- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works . lb. 1.62 - 1.65
light shades, kgs., works . . lb. 1.62 - 1.65
Turkey, bbls., works . . . . . lb. .62 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald . . . lb. .26 - .32
Venetian, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works . . . . . lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works . . . . . lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works . . . . . lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works . . . . . lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works . . . . . lb. .0675- —
Watchung-type, bbls . . . . . lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots . . . . . gram. 5.00 - 5.50
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .78½- —
USP, dms., works . . . . . lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works . . . . . lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms . . . . . lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs . . . . . lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans . . . . . lb.32.00 -36.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. 1.75 Nom.
powd., bbls . . . . . lb. 2.50 Nom.
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd. . kilo.65.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd. kilo.130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more . kilo.125.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb, .12 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03 - —
ton lots, same basis . . . . . lb. .04 - —
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 25-kilo lots, kilo.17.50 -18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots . . . . . kilo.17.50 -20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots . . . . . kilo.18.90 -20.00
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works . lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls . . . . . lb. .49 - .49½
activated, ground with lime, bbls . . lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots . lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots . . . . . lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots . lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots . . . . . lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works . lb. 2.50 - —
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins . . . . . lb.45.00 - —
Safrol, dms . . . . . lb. .90 - 1.05
Sage, Cretan, bgs . . . . . lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. . . . . lb. .44 - —
Italian . . . . . lb. .26 Nom.
Sago flour, raw, bgs . . . . . lb. .07 - .07¼
refd., bgs . . . . . lb. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms . . . . . lb. 1.00 - —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs . . . lb. 1.15 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. higher.
Salt rock, paper bgs., c.l . . . 100 lbs. 1.03 - —
table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l . . 100 lbs. 1.23 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis . ton.28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. .65 - .68
powd., fib. dms . . . . . lb. .75 - .76
Sarsaparilla root, imp., Honduras, bls . lb. .58 - .62
Mexican, bls. . . . . lb. .58 - .62
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls . . lb. .45 - —
select, bbls. . . . . lb. .65 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .95 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.17.40 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots . . . . . lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb.13.50 -15.50
Senega root, bls . . . . . lb. 3.10 - —
Senna leaves, Alex. whole and half, bls . lb. .19 - —
siftings . . . . . lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls . . . . . lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. . . . . lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. . . . . lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs. . . . . lb. .18 - —
pods, bls. . . . . lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria, root, bls . . . . . lb. 3.50 - —
Sesame seed, Egyptian, nat., bgs . lb. .17 - —
hulled, bgs . . . . . lb. .19½- —
Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs. lb. .26 - —
nat., bgs . . . . . lb. .16½- —
Salvarodian, natural, bgs . . . . . lb. .17½- —
Indian, natural, bgs . . . . . lb. .20½- —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots . lb. .58 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb lots . . . . . lb. .60 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb lots . . . . . lb. .61 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots . . lb. .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots . . . . lb. .68 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots . . . . . lb. .69 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots . lb. .49 - .50
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots . . . . . lb. .47 - .48
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots . . . . . lb. .44 - .45
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works . ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l., works, exwnse . . ton.45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works . ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . ton.25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works . lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. . . Troy oz. .90½- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .84½- —
1,000-oz. lots . . . . . oz. .84½- —
500-oz. lots . . . . . oz. .84½- —
100-oz. lots . . . . . oz. .84¾- —

Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots . . oz. .60 - —
1,000-oz. lots . . . . . oz. .61½- —
500-oz. lots . . . . . oz. .61¾- —
250-oz. lots . . . . . oz. .62¼- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots . oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls . . . . . lb. .38 - .40
crushed, bls., bbls . . . . . lb. .45 - —
powd., bbls. . . . . lb. .45 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works . 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., stock points . 100 lbs. 2.90 - 4.67
bulk, c.l., works . . . . 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points . 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.62
bulk, c.l., works . . . 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
Caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald . 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points . 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
liq., 50%, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis . 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
rayon type, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis . 100 lbs. 2.80 - 2.90
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis . 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rayon-type, sellers tanks,' works, dry basis . 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., stock points . 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Sal., conc., bgs., c.l., works . 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
smaller lots, works . . . 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works . lb. .13 - —
dms., c.l., works . . . . . lb. .13¾- —
Nt., 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works . lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .15½- —
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works . lb. .87 - 1.30
refd., bbls., works . . . . . lb. .83 - —
p-Aminobenzoic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more . lb. 2.25 - —
smaller lots . . . . . lb. 2.35 - 2.45
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 2.70 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E . lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E . . . . . lb. .29½- —
Arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works . . . . . lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .13¾- .14½
Arsenite 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works . lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .13 - .14½
soln., dms., works . . . . gal. .59 - .67
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots. kilo.12.00 - —
10-kilo lots . . . . . kilo.12.35 - —
5-kilo lots . . . . . kilo.12.75 - —
1-kilo lots . . . . . kilo.13.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots . . . . . kilo.13.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., lots or more . lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works . 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works . lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .12¾- .13¼
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled . lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .1890- —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works . 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald . 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
l.c.l., frt. equald . . . . . 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., works . . . lb. .38 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .10½- .11¼
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, bgs. . . . . lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more, works. lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works . . . . lb. .70 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works . lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .28 - —
Chromate, dms., c.l., works . . . lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .13¾- .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms . . . . . lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms . . . . . lb. .26½- .27½
USP, XIV gran., dms . . . . . lb. .29½- .30¼
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices higher. ½c.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works . lb. .83 - 1.10
smaller lots, works . . . . . lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-96%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots . . . . . lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb. lots . . . . . lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb lots . lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works . lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .15¾- —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works . . . lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .18¾- —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots . lb. .13½- —
smaller lots. . . . . lb. .14 - —
Fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald . lb. .1390- —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .1430- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., works . . . . . lb. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms . . . . . lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, refd., dms. . . . . lb. .80 - .83
tech, dms. . . . . lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono., dms., c.l. . . . lb. 1.20 - —
Hydride, dms., works . . . . . lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. . . . . lb. .24½- —
Hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots . lb. .18½- .23
technical (see Soda, Caustic).
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms., ton lots or less . lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfate, NF (see Sodium thiosulfate).
pea crystals, bgs. . . . . 100-lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works . 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
Hyposulfite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works . 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
tech., bgs., c.l., works . 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.

Sodium iodide, USP, bots., dms	lb.	2.55	- 2.62
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works	lb.	.21½-	—
60% cbys., dms., works	lb.	.26½-	—
tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works	lb.	.16½-	—
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.18½-	—
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).			
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	85.00 -	—
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	135.50	-140.50
Sodium metaborate octahydrate in bbls, $24.50 per ton higher.			
Metaborate tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works	ton	204.00 -	—
Metallic bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.17 -	.19
less than 14,000-lb. lots, works,	lb.	.175 -	.195
tanks works	lb.	.16 -	—
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.62 -	—
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.70 -	7.65
dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.35 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.20 -	8.10
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	4.25 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.60 -	6.50
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.10 -	7.00
Molybdate, anhyd., dms., dlvd	lb.	.88 -	—
cryst., dms., works	lb.	.69 -	.73
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).			
Naphthionate, bbls	lb.	.70 -	—
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	47.00 -	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	43.50 -	—
tmp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse	ton.	51.25 -	—
bulk c.l., same nasis	ton.	47.75 -	—
USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½-	—
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.30 -	—
l.c.l., orks	100 lbs.	6.65 -	7.25
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.40 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.30 -	7.65
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works	100 lbs.	10.85 -	—
Para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-Aminobenzoate).			
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).			
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.26 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27½-	.34
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.26 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27½-	.34
powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.25 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26½-	.33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.			
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.173 -	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.178 -	—
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss.	lb.	.1860-	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.1910-	.1960
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms	lb.	.44 -	.45
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.65 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.05 -	—
USP dried powd. bgs., dms., works	lb.	.19 -	.20½
monobasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	8.70 -	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	9.10 -	9.70
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.20 -	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.60 -	8.20
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	8.65 -	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	9.05 -	9.65
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	4.40 -	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	4.80 -	5.40
Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.			
Prussiate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide).			
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lb.	10.85 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.60	-11.85
ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works,	lb	.36 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.37 -	.39
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.52½-	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.92½-	8.52½
Salicylate, USP, dms	lb.	.74 -	.76
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.25 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	4.00 -	4.25
zone 2	100 lbs.	4.25 -	4.50
zone 3	100 lbs.	4.65 -	4.80
zone 4	100 lbs.	5.25 -	5.50
Sales zones are: (1) Atl. States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C. S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan. Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.			
Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.80 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.15 -	—
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.30 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.65 -	—
Silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.45 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.80 -	2.30
tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.10 -	—
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.10 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.70 -	2.95
tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.75 -	—
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.45 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.80 -	3.30
tanks, works	100 lbs.	2.10 -	—
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works	ton.	62.50 -	—
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.075 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.079 -	—
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.			
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.371 -	.625
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).			
Sulfanilate, bbls., works	lb.	.22 -	—
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms	lb.	.22½-	—
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	ton.	52.00 -	—
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	34.00 -	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	31.00 -	—
USP, cryst., fib. dms	lb.	.17½-	.18
gran., fib. dms	lb.	.17½-	.18
Sodium sulhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½-	—
liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis	ton.	115.00 -	—
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald	lb.	.05¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¼-	—
fused, bbls., c.l., works E., frt. equald	lb.	.04¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¼-	—
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.00 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	3.50 -	—
Sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).			
Tetraborate (see Borax).			
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.03½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04½-	—
Thiocyanate, CP, dms.	lb.	.55 -	.65
tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works	lb.	.317 -	—
less than ton lots, works	lb.	.337 -	—
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls	lb.	.12½-	—
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).			
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.10½-	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.10¾-	—
1-ton or less, works	lb.	.11 -	—
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l.	lb.	.38 -	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.42 -	—
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.37½-	—
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E	lb.	.39½-	—
50 lb dms., c.l., frt. alld E.	lb.	.38 -	—
t.c.l., frt. adjusted E	lb.	.40 -	—
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.41 -	—
t.c.l., frt. adjusted E	lb.	.46 -	—
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.			
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.87½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	8.27½-	8.87½
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.65 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.40 -	9.80
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.05 -	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.80	-10.40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E	lb.	2.15 -	—
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald	lb.	.23 -	—
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).			
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½-	—
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works	lb.	.28 -	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.30 -	—
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald	gal.	.31 -	.32
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).			
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.32 -	—
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.34 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.37 -	.39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.33 -	—
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.35 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.38 -	.40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23 -	—
1 to 5-ton lots, works.	lb.	.25 -	.26
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.38 -	.39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	24¼-	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.25 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.25¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23¼-	—
reg. 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.16¾-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15 -	—
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur	ton.	53.00 -	—
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.23 -	—
mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.066 -	—
Sparteine sulfate, cns	oz.	.80 -	.83
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls	lb.	75 -	—
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works	lb.	.01¾-	—
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.05½-	—
Squill, white, bls	lb.	.16 -	.18
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.17 -	.20
St. John's bread, edible, bls	lb.	.13 -	.15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.785 -	.795
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E	lb.	.97 -	.98



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Do you need a sulfur that won't "bloom" on white or pastel rubber? Stauffer's Crystex® is what you need . . . indeed, it's what you *must* have when you need an almost completely insoluble sulfur. Crystex is exclusive with Stauffer. Crystex fineness and other characteristics are unmatched . . . unduplicated . . . unapproached . . . unique. Crystex is a product of Stauffer Research, developed to meet special needs of the rubber industry. Available for immediate shipment in carloads or truckloads.

STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY
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Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .909 - 1.183
hydrous, cryst., dms., works. lb. .79¾- .80¾
Sulfate, dms., works lb. .964 - .984
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.17 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.32 • —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.44 • —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- Nom
ex whse, N. Y. lb. .08¾- .10
Rice, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .15½- .16
Wheat, bgs lb. .08½- .09
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .07 - .0745
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .80 - 1.05
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 • —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 • —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 • —
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 • —
Iodide, pars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.75 • —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 • —
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.78 • —
Sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works ton. 56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin, K., bots. oz. 25.00 -25.50
G. (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 • —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 • —
Sulfate, USP, cryst., cns., 25-oz. lots oz. .96 • —
powd., 100-oz. lots oz. .85 • —
Styrax USP cs lb. .78 - .80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Styroyl acetate, nots lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, crude, bgs., dlvd., N. Y. lb. .0555- —
refd., white, bgs., refy., E lb. .0855- —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .76 • —
Sugar (see Sucrose, crude, refined).
Sulfabenzamide, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
powd., dms lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb. 11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, dms. lb. 11.60 -12.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP dms lb. 2.50 • —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals. lb. 10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powd., dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms. lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powd. dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.40 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF powd. bots. tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 2.85 - 3.00
powd. dms lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP dms lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Sulfur, coml. flour bgs. mines 100 lbs. 2.30 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 • —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 • —
bbls. mines 100 lbs. 2.65 • —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long-ton. 26.50 • —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton. 28.00 -31.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long-ton. 28.00 • —
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 4.00 • —
bbls. 100 lbs. 5.25 • —
flour, light bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 • —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 • —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 • —
salt block, bgs. mines 100 lbs. 3.80 • —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.45 • —
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 • —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs. mines 100 lbs. 4.50 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 • —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 • —
bbls. mines 100 lbs. 4.30 • —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 • —
bbls. mines 100 lbs. 3.85 • —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.90 • —
Bichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04 • —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .04¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¾- —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .30 • —
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¾- —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton. 132.00 • —
ground, bgs., ex-dock ton. 127.00 • —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton .98 • —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 • —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 • —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.29 • —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 33.00 -39.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 19.40 • —
l.c.l., works ton. 37.00 • —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 28.00 • —
l.c.l., works ton. 31.00 -36.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.00 • —
l.c.l., works ton. 34.00 • —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton. 38.00 • —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton 20.00 85.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .10¼- —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd lb. .06¾- —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd., lb. .06¾- —
guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .08¼- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .06 - —
special tanks, dlvd lb. .06¼- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .08¾- .09
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .09¾- .10¼
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton. 4.75 • —
Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 5.25 • —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian bgs., ex whse lb. .08½- .10
Siamese, medium, bgs., ex whse. lb. .06¼- .06¾
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 • —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 • —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar, emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartarate)
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, NF, crvst., powd., fib. dms lb. .67½- .74
Terpinol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .23¾- —
extra, dms lb. .41 .60
prime, dms lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
prime, dms lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram .70 • —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram .68 • —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
USP 55 gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .62½- —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 • —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 • —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 • —
tanks, works lb. .35 • —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.25 • —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.00 • —
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.30 • —
Theophylline, anyhd or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 • —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular, fib. dms kilo. 60.00 • —
ampule grade, fib. dms kilo. 62.00 • —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo. 62.00 • —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 • —
less tons lots lb. .74 • —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .36 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 • —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 • —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots, kilo. 450.00 500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs lb. .19 - .22½
Spanish, bgs. lb. .09 • —
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Iodide, NF, dms. lb. 7.30 • —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Metal (Straits) lb. .95⅝- —
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride, anhyd., (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton. 120.00 • —
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l., ton. 137.50 • —
5-ton lots ton. 142.50 • —
ton lots ton. 147.50 • —
rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27½- —
Milled titanium dioxide, $7.50 per ton higher.
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
high-tinting, dms., c.l. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. lb. .09½- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .43¾- —
tanks, works lb. .39¾- —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots. kilo. 149.65 • —
Acetate kilo. 136.00 • —
d-a-Tocopherol acetate kilo. 185.00 • —
Acid succinate kilo. 165.00 • —
o-Tolidine, base, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.35 • —
dry, 100% basis, kgs lb. 1.40 • —
Hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.35 • —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 • —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 • —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 • —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 • —
solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .60 • .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 • —
Birmingham dist gal. .32 • —
Chicago, dist gal. .32 • —
Cleveland dist gal. .32 • —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 • —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .32 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .32 • —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .33 • —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .32 • —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .33½- —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .32 • —
Philadelphia dist gal. .32 • —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 • —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .32 • —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 • —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32 • —
petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 • —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 • —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 • —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 • —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .35 • —
Houston, Tex. gal. .33 • —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 • —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 • —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 • —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .97 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 • —
powd., fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.00 • —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 • —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .21 • —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .27 • —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 • —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver. lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld E. of Denver. lb. .40 • —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 • —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 • —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 • —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14¼- .16¼
tanks, works lb. .11½- .12¼
Tricholine citrate, 85% soln., ret. chvs. works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34½- —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34½- —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 • —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd E lb. .49 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .46½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .45¾- —
l.c.l. frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .46¾- —
tanks frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .43¾- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .41½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 • —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .52½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .49 • —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42 • —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 • —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 • —
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, cgs., c.c., works. lb. .35 • —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 • —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 • —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 • —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21½- —
Tripopylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib. cns., works. kilo. 165.00 • —
Tungsten metal powd., 2-5 microns, dms., works lb. 4.85 • —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .75 • .85

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton. 120.00 • —
l.c.l. dlvd. E, ex whse ton. 140.00 • —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd., E ton. 105.00 • —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va. ton. 126.00 • —
Urea-ammonia, liquor, C grade, tankcars, same basis ton. 124.50 • —
37 grade tankcars, same basis. ton. 153.00 • —
Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.45 • —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 • .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .32 • —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 81.00 Nom.
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton. 57.00 • —
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .09¼- —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 8.50 - 9.00
whole, tons lb. 9.25 - 9.75
Tahiti, cs lb. 7.00 • —
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots. lb. 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex lignin, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 2.75 • —
smaller lots lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20 • —
tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gal., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 • —
tanks, works lb. .27 • —
Chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 - .12
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals bot. 1.12 • —
75 c.s bot. 1.56 • —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 • —
tanks, works lb. .25 • —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 • —
tanks, works lb. .27 • —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 • —
tanks, works lb. .20 • —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .49 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 • —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.36 • —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.50 • —
tanks, works lb. 1.33 • —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .16 • —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 • —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 • —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 • —
in nat. vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - .05¾
Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline, beads 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 67.50 • —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 43.88 • —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 33.75 • —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
liq., in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 • —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .10 • —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 • —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B_c complex natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_{12}, crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram. 245.00 • —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram. 185.00 • —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver Calciferol, and Viosterol)
D_2, dry 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 42.50 • —
less than kilo lots kilo. 45.00 • —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 • —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.25 • —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 • —
25-49-lb. lots, N. Y. or Chicago. lb. 2.05 • —
5-24-lb. lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.15 • —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bales, ex dock ton. 99.00 • —
merchantable, bales, ex dock ton. 96.00 • —
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼- .08⅝
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09⅜- —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 • —
Wax, amorph. (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs lb. .45 - .47
Bees, crude, African, bgs lb. .65 - .66
Brazilian, bgs lb. .66 - .68
Central American, bgs lb. .65 - .66
Chilean, bgs lb. .66 - .68
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .77 - .79
slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .76 - .78
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .68 - .70
slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .67 - .69
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .72 - .73
refd., bgs lb. .76 - .77
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh 7c. per lb. higher, 60 mesh 7c.; 100-200 mesh 8c.
Wax, carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .70 - .72
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .76 - .77
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .84 - .86

Wax, carnauba, North Country No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.72	.74
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.80	.82
tech, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.72	.74
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.73	.75
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.81	.82
yellow No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.44	1.46
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.46	1.48
Powdered carnauba wax price same as powdered candelilla.		differentials	
Japan, cs	lb.	.47	.48
Microcrystalline, 170-175° F., m.p., ASTM, penertation 15-20 ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works.	lb.	.14	.15
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.15	.16
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.12½	.13½
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.13½	.14½
white ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.25	.26
smaller lots, group 3, works	lb.	.26	.27
180-185° F., m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis.		.17	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.18	—
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.16½	—
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.28	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.29	—
100°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.21	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.21½	—
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.19	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.19½	—
white, ctns, 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.34½	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.35½	—
Montan, dom., refd., bgs	lb.	.27	.29
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs	lb.	.23	.24
German, bgs	lb.	No prices	
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs	lb.	.93	.95
tech., bgs	lb.	.85	Nom.
Paraffin (see P).			
Spermaceti, blocks, cs	lb.	.30	.33
cakes cs.	lb.	.31	.34
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, 80 lbs. ctns., works	lb.	.65	.75
spot	lb.	.67¼	.72¼
White lead (see Lead, White).			
White pine bark, rossed, bls	lb.	.18	.19
White precipitate, USP powd., dms.,	lb.	6.55	—
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).			
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls.	lb.	.18	.19
rossed, bls	lb.	.19	.22
Witch hazel, bark, bls	lb.	.16	.17
leaves, bls	lb.	.20	—
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works.	ton	39 50	—
l.c.l. ex whse	ton	56 00	—
medium, bgs., c.l., works	ton	27 00	—
l.c.l., ex whse	ton	44.00	—
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).			
USP (see Lanolin).			
Wormseed, American, bgs.	lb.	.20	.25
Levant, bgs	lb.	4.25	4.50
45°-47°C., dms., c.l. same basis,			

X

Xylene (see Xylol).			
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	—
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.30	—
	lb.	.212	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.215	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.199	—
Fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.96	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.99	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.85	—
dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.11	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.14	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.00	—
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.38	—
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:—			
Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.34	—
Birmingham dist	gal.	.32	—
Chicago dist	gal.	.33	—
Cleveland dist	gal.	.34½	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.27	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.33	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.35	—
Lone Star, Tex	gal.	.33	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.33	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.34	—
Minnequa, Colo	gal.	.34	—
Philadelphia dist	gal.	.34	—
Pittsburgh dist	gal.	.32	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.34	—
Terre Haute Ind	gal.	.35	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.32½	—
Petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—			
Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.34	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.33	—
Chicago, Ill.	gal.	.35	—
Houston, Tex	gal.	.33	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal.	.34	—
Providence R. I.	gal.	.35	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.35	—

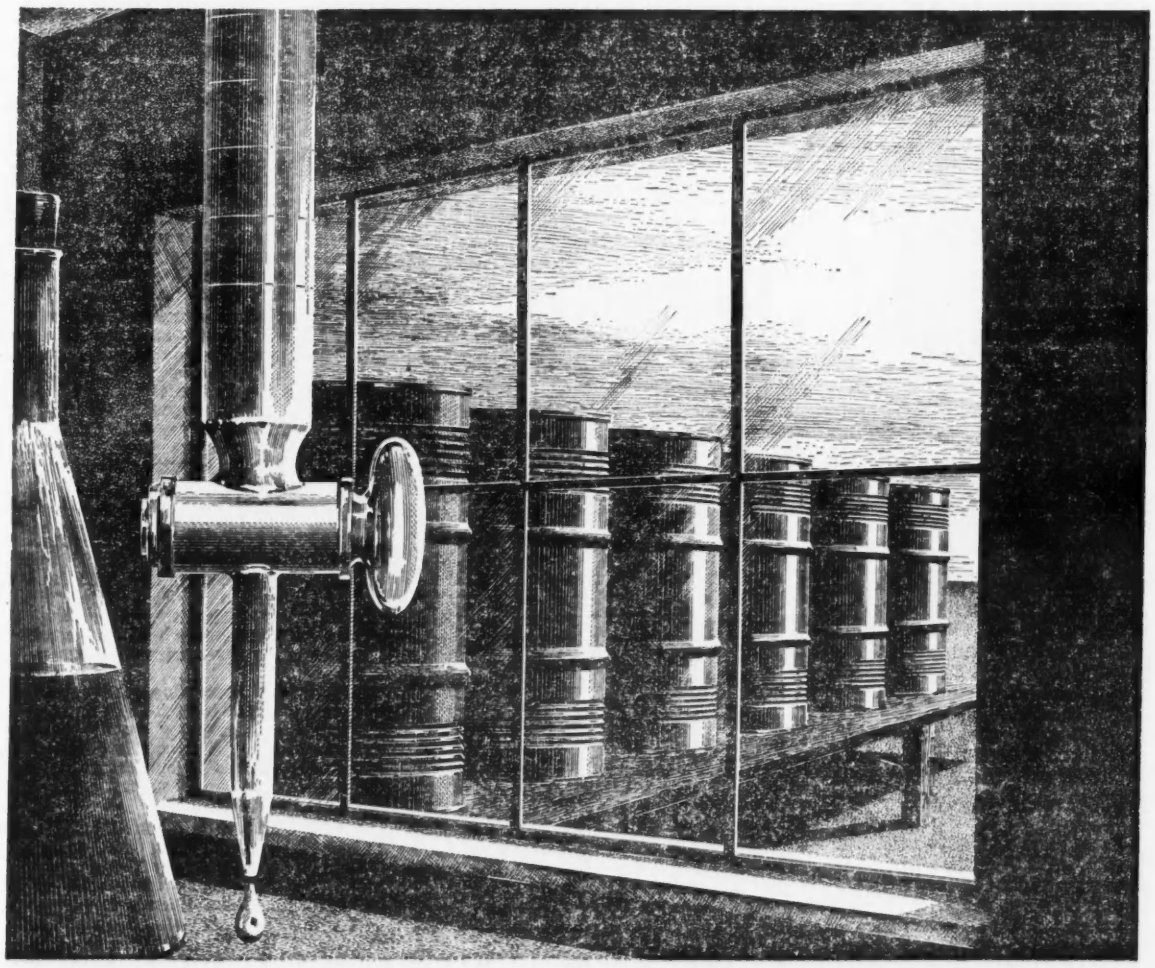
Y

Yara, cns	lb.	2.15	2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.47	—
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.52	—
200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.56	—
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.60	—
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.35	—
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.			
Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.10	—
AAOT bbls., dlvd	lb.	2.85	—
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd	lb.	3.15	—
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	2.85	—
Yellow, cadmium selenide lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.05	—
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.			
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N.C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island	lb.	.33	.33½
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼ higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Hansa, 10 g, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome	lb.	2.25	—
G pigment, bbls	lb.	1.91	—
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.0205	.0345
pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	5.58	—
smaller lots	lb	5.60	—
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).			
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd	lb.	.27	.27½
basic, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.31	.32½
Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb.	40	.42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin.	oz.	4.30	4.50

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lb. lots or more	lb.	.38	—
1,000 to 36,000 lb. lots, works	lb.	.40	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.43	—
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms	lb.	.53	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	.27	—
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.192	—
c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.202	—
Chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
precipitated, powd., dms	lb.	.26	—
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.10	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.85	—
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.10	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.60	—
gran. fib. dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	10.85	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.523	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.543	—
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	.50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.22	.37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.13½	—
New York	lb.	.14	—
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24½	—
10% Zn dms frt alld	lb.	.30	—
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works.	lb.	.20	—
Oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
Zinc oxide, American process, leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅞	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16⅞	—
French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Zinc oxide Pac coast prices 1c higher.			
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms	lb.	.42	.49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms frt alld	lb.	.29	—
Silicofluoride, dms., works	lb	.12½	.14
Stearate tech. USP, ctns., c.l	lb.	.39	—
	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.40	.44
Sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd E	100 lbs.	8.75	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	100 lbs.	9.75	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher			
USP gran dms	lb	.26	—
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
Undecylenate, dms	lb	2.25	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)			

—Continued on page 63



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Narcotic Problem Is Bipartite

Among those competent on the basis of various qualifications to pass judgment in the matter, there is a distinct difference of opinion on the effectiveness of the tightened federal anti-narcotic laws in the direction of their necessary and desirable objective. One of the major differences is on just what is that objective and how does it measure up to what it should be.

The opinions in that connection split primarily over whether the laws are intended to deal primarily, if not wholly, with the regulation of traffic in narcotics or with the solution of the nation's increasing problem of narcoticism. There is a strong belief among competent analysts that the problem cannot be solved by way of punitive methods. Such believers contend that, while it is necessary that traffic in narcotics be stringently confined to legal channels, there must be a more realistic defining of such channels in the first place and a realistic acceptance of the fact that, as long as narcoticism exists, it must and will be served. Its adequate serving, they declare, should be legalized under conditions which could be expected to assist toward the wiping out of addiction.

Before anything sufficient can be done, or even undertaken with confidence, in that direction, it must be fully recognized that narcoticism is a mental disorder and must be dealt with as such. It is not, at least voluntarily or intentionally, a crime; although it has almost unlimited—and irresistible—potentialities for the fostering of crime. It is, therefore, obvious that the treatment of narcoticism should be, must be, physically and psychically medical. The providing of such treatment effectively presents a very difficult problem in facilities and in regulation.

Among those who are adversely, but constructively, critical of the handling of the narcotic problem in this country are many, including practitioners of medicine, who adduce comparisons with the practice in England, where the handling of narcotic addicts' existing needs, as well as their probable cure, is in the hands of their local doctors. Because of the system of nationalized medical care in that country, there are possibilities in that direction which are not available in this country. Any attempt to inaugurate here even such a measure of that method as might be possible would be vigorously opposed and denounced by the dictators of medical practice and by that large portion of the public which looks upon all governmental civil activities other than those for which it has some use as socialistic. But, somewhere in that direction lies the only promising approach to the solution of the narcotics problem.

An approach in some such manner might be discoverable under the fact that the practice of medicine is subect to license in the several states. There are many physicians and psychiatrists who, at least privately, express the opinion that the British method should be adopted in this country—and they are not motivated by any expectation of personal advantages therefrom; they appraise the method on the basis of what they know of its encouraging results.

The combatting of narcoticism is a local, not a federal, task. Local facilities, state and municipal, for the handling of mental disorders are rapidly being expanded in recognition of the increasing prevalence of such health needs. There is no reason why those facilities cannot be opened to the handling of narcoticism as speedily and as adequately as they can be properly staffed—and properly regulated under new statutory recognition of narcoticism as a disease, rather than a crime.

There is a place for federal—yes, for international—participation in effective dealing with the bipartite narcotic problem. It lies mostly in the areas of illegal trafficking. There is more than a little to be done also locally on that side of the problem. But, the essential task at that level is to wipe out the disease. Much can—and doubtless more than a little will—be developed along the lines of the study of narcotic control and narcotic addiction—including aftercare—which is now under way in this state under legislative and health authority promotion. The progress of that study can provide information essential to, and effective in, the adequately satisfactory solution of both parts of the narcotic problem.

Farm and Factory

In accordance with one of the provisions of the new (insert your own additionally descriptive adjective) farm law—still generally referred to as "bill," perhaps because of what it is going to cost—President Eisenhower has named five men as a private commission to promote increased use of agricultural products industrially. The members of the group are one industrialist, one New York state farmer, one cotton farmer, the dean of a state agricultural school, and the head of the regents of the university of a big corn state. It is interesting for various reasons to ponder over the fact that none of the commissioners is notably, if at all, active in any area of farm chemurgy.

Along with that development in the direction of farm relief, one should at least pause to look at the proposal in a recently introduced federal legislative measure that the government's holdings of surplus grains be converted into alcohol and that all gasoline used as a motor fuel be required to contain 5 percent of that spirit. He might well also read the words of the news about the going up of grain prices on commodity exchanges as a consequence of the official confirmation of rumors that last winter's frosts had nipped off a goodly portion of the estimates of this summer's crops—but nothing was taken from the surplus.

It all must add up to something when laid alongside the report that the government had sold $1,264,000,000 worth of surplus farm products in the first half of this year; owned outright another $6,100,000,000 worth; and held $2,400,000,000 worth as "security" in its lowly unprofitable farm loan business.

The industrial use of farm products—basic and side or waste—offers the only promising means of getting rid of even part of the cost of their governmental pawnshopping. But its development is no mere matter of citing the advances in technology and technic which have made it possible—even profitable for some—to make all sorts of things, from magic medicaments to rubber, out of crops that once fed the farmer and his family, his manpower and his horsepower, and the animals that provided him with additional foods and various wearing materials. It cannot be accomplished by way of any amount of pointing out that all manner of weed, wood, straw, stubble, and other crop-plant waste can be made into boxboard or some other everyday cellulosic product. The getting of those materials from the farm to the factory is very seldom profitable. The getting of the factory to the farm would in most cases involve a new impracticably costly industrial revolution; although much has been done and much more can be done in that direction with modern methods of mobile processing.

That is the overall picture. Much can be done to increase the consumption of farm products in the industry which stands first in that relationship—the food industry.

That industry can be taken to the farm—where it started—quite satisfactorily under today's technical developments in freezing and drying.—Have you any recollections of the sunburnt apple schnit of the 1890's? Did you ever know the good-eatingness of dried sweet corn?—Getting the food industry back to the farm would require one revolutionary preparatory change—the conversion of acreage heretofore producing surpluses of grains to the production of green food crops. Another very necessary change would be the development fo a satisfactory system of distribution. Both of those changes are practicable—if business, in the nature of industry, instead of increasing its use of today's overloading products of the farm, will give proper attention to the development of tomorrow's potentialities of the farm.

Washington Talks It Over

Government Operations Subcommittee Takes One Last Swipe At Administration's Policy of Hiring Consulting WOC's

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

The dying congress took another swipe at the administration's policy of hiring industry personnel on a "without compensation basis" or on a consulting basis, but put off any further attempts to curb it until next session. Whether anything is done about it at that time depends upon what happens at the polls next November.

The latest attack came in the form of a report from the house government operations subcommittee which observers regarded as the last attempt by the Democrats to tie the businessman label to the Republican administration. One of the recommendations was that legislation should be passed to prohibit further hiring of trade association employees as consultants and experts.

The subcommittee found that since January, 1953, the administration has engaged 12,965 consultants and experts. At the present time there are 1,394 special advisory committees. It described the hiring of outside advisers as a "highly praiseworthy" objective of getting informed help and one which also had been carried on by past administrations, but added:—

"There is an increasing tendency of government agencies to make use of advisory committees in carrying out administration functions. The utilization of advisory committees is subject to no centralized control, nor do they conform to any defined standards."

A single statute is planned by the subcommittee consolidating all rules for hiring of "outsiders" by the government with regulatory authority vested in the Civil Service Commission.

Don't Hit the Inspector

It's going to be a federal offense to take a poke at an enforcement official of the Food and Drug Administration or the Public Health Service if Sen. Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin has his say.

He's found out that the US Code has a big loophole in it when it comes to protecting the agents of these two agencies. If you assault, resist, oppose, impede, intimidate or interfere with an FBI agent, postal inspector, or any of many other specified government officers and employees when they are attempting to carry out their duties, it becomes a federal case. Not so in the case of the FDA or Public Health Service.

The senator notes that the danger of personal harm is particularly acute sometimes when FDA agents are trying to perform their duties such as stopping trucks in the middle of the night to collect official food samples. Sometimes, the truck-drivers are "uncooperative and, on occasion, belligerent," he points out. The inspectors ought to at least know that Uncle Sam is standing behind them. He hopes to get the law so amended next year.

Contracts Law Study Urged

Industry is being urged to give its consideration to a number of "deficiencies" in the Walsh-Healey government contracts law and the advisability of a comprehensive review of that act being undertaken by congress early next session. The request comes from Sen. John Kennedy of Massachusetts who has a bill which he hopes will be the basis for the study.

The senator believes that a review of that important law for the regulation of labor conditions in government contracts is long overdue, both from the standpoint of protecting management and labor. He has roughed out four areas of consideration which he hopes industry will give some thought to during the adjournment.

One is to clarify existing law so as to give the Secretary of Labor the option of finding a prevailing wage either for a single industry on a nationwide or smaller basis or for a group of industries in a particular locality; the second provides specific definition for such key terms as "party responsible," "manufacturer," "regular dealer," etc.; another bars injunctions against a minimum wage order in advance of a final decision on the validity of the order; and the fourth is to require periodic re-examination of prevailing wage rates.

Freight Rate Sore Spot

The freight rate differential that has existed for years between the north and the south is becoming an increasing sore spot for the New England manufacturers who are seeing more and more of their industries moving to other areas—chiefly the south—to take advantage of the cheaper labor and transportation charges.

The latest complaint against this differential is in the case of rail shipments for the export trade. The ocean cargo rates from Atlantic ports to Europe and Canada have been equalized by shipper conferences and the advantages which New England industries had by reason of their location has been wiped out. The advantage now rests, in the opinion of shippers, with the southern exporting industries by reason of the lower rail charges on movement of traffic to the ports.

The ten railroads serving the New England area have asked the ICC to set up a foreign trade cargo-rail freight rate structure which will equalize such rates among all Atlantic coast ports. They have the backing of their senators and congressmen who tried to get congress, but without success, to go on record as favoring such a step. It is not known when the ICC will rule on the question.

Room for Plastics Plants

There's lots of room for small plants in the plastics manufacturing industry, says the Small Business Administration which has just issued a leaflet pointing out some of the opportunities in this field.

Recent developments have helped plastics to outgrow the gadget and toy stage and to become very necessary and fundamental in the national economy. In many instances they have helped, and in other cases can help, underdeveloped and outlying areas to greater industrial growth, the agency emphasized.

Considerable emphasis is placed in the leaflet on the possibilities in manufacturing plastic pipe, explaining that it performs well in the battle against decay, is long lasting, and withstands cold and heat. Manufacture of plastic foam by the small fabricator is also discussed with emphasis on the simplicity involved.

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Heavy Chemicals

Strikes continued to be the key feature of the heavy chemicals market last week. The steel strike, ending its fourth week, considerably dampened sales of the mineral acids. Although it appeared that the strike was nearing its end, heavy toll was reported taken among industries directly, and in some cases indirectly, reliant on the steel industry.

Labor disputes which tied up approximately one fourth of the country's caustic soda supply did not cause too much concern in the alkali industry last week, although it was conceded that both chlorine and caustic soda could become tight should a sudden demand spring up.

Silicofluorides continued in extremely tight supply. This was brought about by sharp cutbacks in phosphate production due to the comparatively poor fertilizer season, and consequent cutbacks in recovery of silicofluorides from phosphate production.

Demand for saltcake picked up sharply, following a sharp decline the previous two weeks due to shutdowns of paper mills. Stocks were adequate for current needs.

The crude sulfur market was quiet domestically last week. The booming Mexican sulfur industry continued to make inroads on the export market, however, and foreign trade was subject to keen competition from this relatively new source of supply.

The nonferrous metals continued to be hard hit by the steel strike. Zinc sales were said to have suffered the most, but sales of nearly all of the metals were affected in some degree by the walkout.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended July 21 at 94.6 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 89.0 percent for the previous week and 94.7 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acid, Chromic—This market has been adversely affected by severe cutbacks in automotive manufacture, and was expected to feel the steel strike should it be a lengthy affair.

Plating business outside the automotive industry has experienced seasonal declines. Other applications were also down, although demand was expected to pick up in the next few weeks.

Acid, Hydrochloric — Sales of this, as well as most of the other mineral acids, slumped further as the steel strike wore on. Supplies continued plentiful, and verged on the cumbersome in some areas of the south and southwest, as usual.

Secondary effects of the steel strike were beginning to hurt business, as buying sources relying on steel as a raw material began to dry up.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—Stainless steel demand was dampened considerably by the steel dispute. Inquiry for refrigerants and propellants held up reasonably well.

Acid, Nitric—This acid continued to be hard hit by the steel walkout. It was further pointed out that the comparatively poor fertilizer season this year has not helped sales, either.

Demand continued good for a great number of other end uses, however. Some secondary effects of the steel strike were expected to bite further into consumption of nitric acid during the next week or so.

Acid, Phosphoric—Supplies were very plentiful. Buying interest was routine. Prices were unchanged, but not deemed to firm at current levels of demand.

Acid, Sulfuric—This acid continued to suffer the worst, in terms of volume, as a result of the steel strike. Rayon demand lacked vigor, as that industry slowed down considerably below 1955 levels.

The American Iron and Steel Institute last week estimated steel production at 385,000 tons, or 15.6 percent of capacity, compared with 377,000 tons the previous week or 15.3 percent of capacity, and output of 2,190,000 tons the corresponding week last year, or 90.7 percent of 1955 capacity.

Calcium Chloride—Buying interest continued active for dust-laying treatment of secondary roads. Supplies were in close balance with demand.

Chlorine — Strikes in the industry brought chlorine supplies into a tight position in some areas last week. This factor, combined with return to work of consuming industries which had shut down earlier for vacations and repairs, caused concern in some localities.

However, it was felt that the general market position was one of balanced supply and demand, and that the situation would deteriorate only if the strikes were of long duration.

Hydrazine — Prices continued very stable. Producers continued to push commercial development for a number of applications. Expansion of sales was reported proceeding according to expectations.

The government showed strong interest for dimethyl hydrazine for use in the missile program.

Lime—Domestic sales of open market lime in May increased slightly over the previous month's, according to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines. Increases were noted in all major categories.

Sales in May rose to 835,236 tons from 808,273 tons in April, and were higher than the 800,515 tons sold during May, 1955.

Chemical and other industrial sales in May were higher, at 470,731 tons, as against 460,199 tons in April, and 447,561 tons in May, 1955.

Refractory (dead-burned dolomite) sales in May rose to 222,310 tons, as against 215,532 tons in April, and 203,349 tons sold in May of last year.

Magnesium Chloride — Hydrous flake was quoted higher, at $55 per ton, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, and $65 to $80 per ton, less carlots, as to quantity.

Anhydrous magnesium chloride prices of long standing held unchanged, at 12¾c. per pound, drums, carlots, f.o.b. works, and 14c. to 15c. per pound, less carlots, same basis, as to quantity.

Nickel Sulfate—The poor supply position which this material has held for many months showed no improvement last week. It was not thought likely that stocks would show any appreciable build-up in the near future.

Potash, Caustic—The strike against one producer of caustic potash had little or no effect on the overall market last week, due to the generally dull condition of business in general.

Producers still in operation reported that they were easily able to fill incoming orders from current production and inventories. Business was judged fairly good, considering the time of year.

Potassium Carbonate—Buying interest was limited chiefly to prompt delivery for immediate needs. Consumption for use in specialty glass, notably television tubes, was slow.

Silicofluorides—The poor fertilizer season, with consequent decreased consumption of phosphates, has caused a drop in recovery and manufacture of silicofluorides.

As a result, these materials were in a considerably tightened position. Demand continued strong, largely for fluoridation of municipal water supplies. Scanty stocks in this country has caused import of a large amount of material from abroad, as consumers scrambled to get enough to fill needs.

Soda, Caustic—Strikes affecting two major producers continued last week. Despite the fact that about one quarter of total US capacity was affected, there was little current concern in the trade.

Inventories in the hands of producers and consumers appeared adequate to han-

Price Trends

Advanced

Magnesium chloride, $5 per ton.
Potassium stannate, 1.2c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 1.4c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, 1.4c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 1.8c. per lb.
hydrous, cryst., 1⅝c. per lb.
Sulfate, 1.7c. per lb.
Tin, 3⅝c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 29, 1955
101.96	101.72	101.61	98.40

For Current Prices see Page 9

dle current requirements. Buying interest was seasonally slow, due mainly to plant vacation shuttown periods, and to a smaller measure, to the steel strike.

The rayon industry produced at levels sharply below those set in 1955, and as a consequence, consumption was sharply off in that area. Other end uses not directly affected by steel and automobiles held up well.

Sodium Fluoride—The steel strike affected sales of this chemical quite sharply, as a large portion of overall sales comes from that consumer. Other end uses held up seasonally well.

Sodium Sulfate—Demand for saltcake, hard hit two weeks ago by a sharp decline in paper output, snapped back to former levels last week as paper mills went into operation again after vacation and repair periods.

Inquiry for cake was expected to hold closely to present levels of production for the remainder of the year. Stocks have been slowly decreasing during the first half, but no shortage is anticipated for the immediate future.

This anticipation was based on the greater amount of byproduct cake capable of being recovered from rayon operations due to installation of more drying equipment, despite the dip in rayon output.

Sulfur—Current business was seasonally slow. Prices on the domestic market were steady, but the same could not be said for the export market.

Mexican competition continued to make inroads, and it was pointed out that with the sharp rise in Mexican output, firm contracts for large quantities from that area have been made at lower than the going prices.

Imports of sulfur from Mexico have been an increasing problem to American producers, but the trade indicated that it was in the export market that competition was most keen.

Tin Chemicals—With higher tin, potassium stannate was quoted at 70.1c. to 76.7c. per pound; sodium stannate, 57.1c. to 62.5c; stannic chloride, 78.5c. to 79.5c.; anhydrous stannous chloride, 90.9c. to $1.83; hydrous crystals, 79⅝c. to 80⅝c.; and sulfate, 96.4c. to 98.4c.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—The average daily rate of aluminum production in April, 4,824.2 tons, represented a record high, according to the Bureau of Mines.

However, due to the shorter month, total output was 144,726 tons, which was a decline of 1,169 tons compared with March. Shipments of primary metal, 149,854 tons, also set a new record.

In March, net imports of metals and alloys crude, plates, sheets, bars, etc., totaled 13,333 tons. First quarter net imports in 1956 totaled 43,271 tons and represented an increase of 5,850 tons, or 15.6 percent compared with the same period in 1955.

Copper — Demand was dulled by the steel strike, as secondary markets were gradually affected by the four-week old walkout. Producers' prices held without change, at 40c. per pound, delivered.

Chromium — Domestic consumption of chromite during April 1956 declined about 7 percent below March, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Consumption of chromite by the metallurgical industry, in the manufacture of ferrochromium, chromium metal, other chromium ferroalloys and steel, dropped 6 percent; refractory consumption (in the making of refractory bricks, cements, ramming mixtures, and plastic mixes) dropped 8 percent, and producers of chemicals (sodium bichromate, chromic acid and other chromium chemicals) consumed about 10 percent less.

The metallurgical industry uses all grades of chromite in the production of chromium ferroalloys; metallurgical grade comprised 78 percent of the total ore consumed during April, chemical grade 13 percent, and refractory 9 percent. Of the metallurgical ore used, 73 percent had a Cr/Fe ratio of at least 3:1, 21 percent had less than 3:1 but at least 2:1 Cr/Fe ratio, and 6 percent had less than 2:1 Cr/Fe ratio.

Mercury—The market continued quiet. Metal was quoted at $255 to $257 per 76-pound flask, spot.

Silver—Bullion was quoted at 90⅛c. per ounce, spot, on Friday.

Tin—Metal rose sharply, as the foreign market showed some firmness. Straits metal was priced at 99¼c. per pound, spot, on Friday.

Olin Mathieson Division Makes Personnel Changes

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, has announced the following appointments applying to its industrial chemicals division, Baltimore, Md.:—

James G. Chalfant has been named market development manager. He was formerly in charge of market development in the company's general research organization in New Haven, Conn.

Bernard N. Schrauf, also formerly at New Haven with responsibility for market research on new products, has been appointed market research manager.

Norman C. Schultze, who has been supervisor of organic sales services in Baltimore, is named technical service manager.

Victor Honors Cotten

Rainsford F. Cotten, manager of Victor Chemical Works' New York sales office, and seven additional twenty-five-year employees were honored recently at the Chicago company's sixth annual Twenty-Five Year Club dinner.

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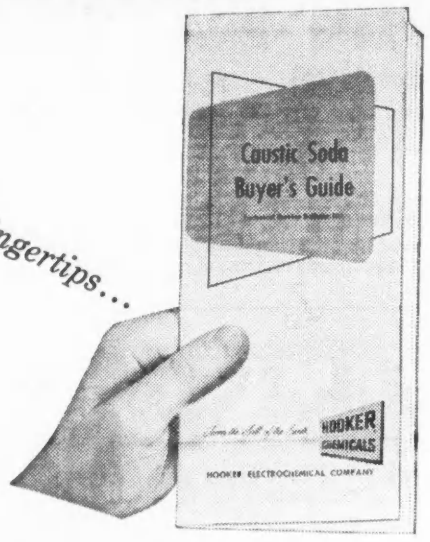

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Oils, Fats Output, Use: June

This table is presented in new form this month. Data on primary products and secondary products are withheld and will be printed in another table to be published shortly. A new section on crude vegetable oils begins with this issue.

Statistics on production and consumption of oils and fats, including raw materials and primary products except oil have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for the month of June. The data are as follows:—

Primary Products Except Oil

	Tons		
	Production	Shipments and transfer	Stocks June 30
Cottonseed cake and meal	74,363	105,296	214,803
hulls	53,710	54,242	105,461
linters[1]			
First cut	11,134	22,987	63,435
Second cut	31,971	48,744	50,820
Mill run	795	4,979	11,561
Total	43,900	77,710	130,816
hull fiber	[2]	[2]	607
motes and grabbots	409	1,180	2,[illegible]39
Soybean cake and meal	517,[illegible]42	512,038	217,[illegible]6
flour	8,060	8,508	1,722
lecithin	1,[illegible]24	NA	1,640
Other cake and meal—			
Castor bean	1,087	1,787	1,353
Copra	10,750	9,275	2,420
Corn germ	12,263	12,030	651
Flaxseed	26,230	32,704	36,546
Olive	[4]	[4]	[4]
Peanut[3]	NA	NA	NA
Tung nut	[4]	[4]	[4]
Other	2,647	4,030	2,468

Raw Materials at Mills

	Tons		
	Rec[illegible]s	Crush[illegible]gs	Stocks June 30
Castor beans	[illegible]31	2,064	911
Copra	27,173	30,614	20,016
Corn germ	26,492	25,979	1,398
Cottonseed	19,993	151,035	154,015
Flaxseed	43,321	53,7[illegible]8	33,937
Olives	[4]	[4]	[4]
Peanut[5]	NA	NA	NA
Soybeans	313,696	666,9[illegible]2	1,099,525
Tung nuts	[4]	[4]	[4]
Other	4,026	3,404	889

Crude Vegetable Oils

	Pounds	
	Production	Stocks June 30
Soybean	248,636,000	93,288,000
Cottonseed	54,412,000	14,949,000
Peanut	NA	NA
Corn	22,031,000	12,970,000
Coconut	39,306,000	16,738,000
Linseed	38,448,000	85,607,000
Tung	[6]	[6]
Castor (No. 1 and No. 3)	1,375,000	1,324,000
Olive	[6]	[6]
Other	1,260,000	2,381,000

N. A. Not available.
[1] Average gross bale weight in pounds for June production: Total, 622.6; first cut, 610.0; second cut, 627.4; and mill run, 607.5.
[2] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[3] Data collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.
[4] Included in "Other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[5] Data on peanuts collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, and include reports by peanut shellers.
[6] Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

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Renegotiation Extension Measure Up for Signing

The contract renegotiation law of 1951 was extended with amendments for another two years by congress last week. The bill, H.R. 11947, has been forwarded to the White House for the President's signature.

The changes being made in the law deals principally with the so-called standard commercial article exemption. It will now be possible to get an exemption for an entire class of articles which are identical in every material respect to a standard commercial article if the contractor can show that 35 percent of his annual sales of the item are sold under non-renegotiable contracts.

Aluminum's Fourth Quarter Set-Aside 146 Million Lbs.

A set-aside of 146 million pounds of aluminum to meet the fourth-quarter needs of the Department of Defense and Atomic Energy Commission for "A" and related "B" products, foil and ingot for powder, was announced last week by the Business and Defense Services Administration.

The reserve is 4 million pounds more than the amount set aside for similar orders in the third quarter. BDSA officials said that the increase reflects a change in military requirements. The fourth-quarter figure represents 14 percent of the anticipated supply of domestic and imported primary aluminum for that period.

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Data Offered

Two new technical service bulletins, dealing with **Witco No. 20 softener,** are available upon letterhead request to 122 East 42nd street, New York 17. Bulletin R-11 lists properties of this rubber plasticizer as well as briefly describing applications and packing. Bulletin R-12 reports results of laboratory tests to determine relative properties of natural smoked sheet tread stock containing Witco No. 20 versus similar stock compounded with pinetar.

The **fourth revision** of the "Warning Labels,' manual L-1, **a guide for the preparation of warning labels for hazardous chemicals,** has been issued by the Manufacturing Chemists Association. The manual includes a detailed definition of terms, a section on the preparation of warning labels and illustrated sections on warning labels for 186 industrial and ninety-two pesticidal chemicals. The fourth revision includes new labels for ninety-five chemicals and revised labels for forty-four chemicals. Copies of the 115-page manual are available at $1 each from MCA, 1625 Eye street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Proceedings of the forty-second annual meeting of the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers' Association, held in New York last December, are now available in printed booklet form from CSMA, 50 East 41st street, New York 17, at $7.50 a copy.

Pesticide Funds Authorized

A procurement authorization was issued to Vietnam by the International Cooperation Administration last week covering the proposed purchase of $25,000 of agricultural pesticides. The authorization is No. 30-82-075-5-60326 and the procurement will be carried out through the Emergency Producement Service of General Services Administration.

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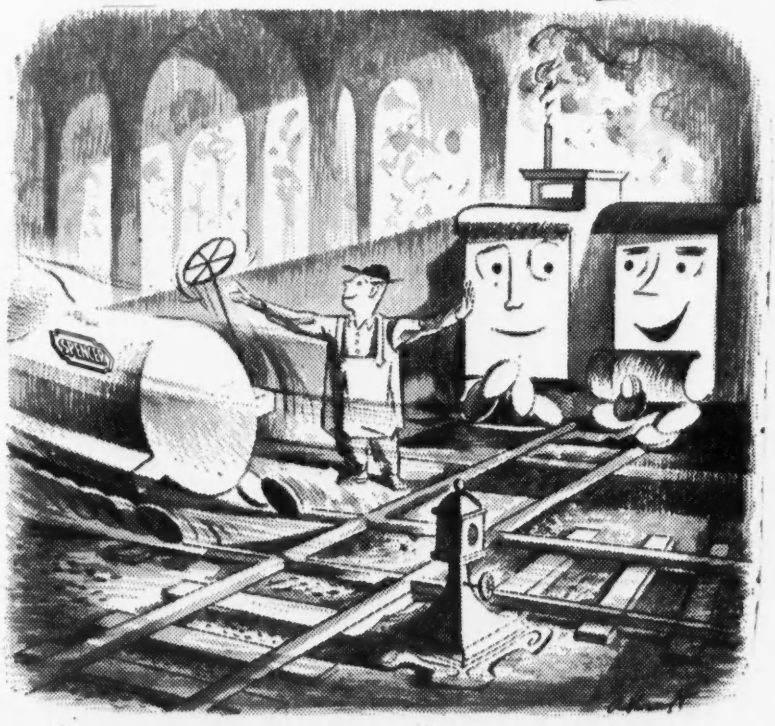

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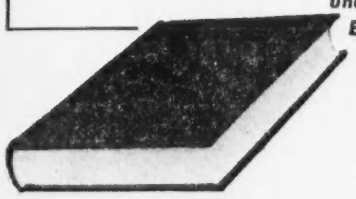
A BUSINESS guide for the chemical industries

Prepared by a staff of specialists under the direction of John H. Perry, Editor, CHEMICAL ENGINEERS' HANDBOOK



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British Plastics Group Offers Technical Data

Steps are being taken to make better known overseas the service offered by the British Plastics Federation in publishing each month abstracts from technical articles in journals throughout the world dealing wholly or partly with plastics developments.

The service includes the publishing of patents from the countries which have an important plastics industry. The abstracts service costs £10.10s. a year (post free).

Abstracts are available in bound or unbound versions, the latter being printed on one side only. Photostats or microfilm copies of most articles can also be obtained from the federation, whose offices are 47-48, Piccadilly, London, W.1., England.

Flaxseed '56 Prices

—Continued from page 7

harvesting states) as supplies from other exporting countries will be fairly tight until the anticipated record Canadian crop starts to market around September.

U. S. flaxseed prices have declined to about the 1956 crop support level and the crop year average is likely to be around support, it was added.

The department said that export availabilities from other countries in July, 1956-July, 1957, may reach 46 million bushels, 11 million more than in 1955-56. Canadian farmers last March were planning to nearly double their flaxseed acreage this year and with average yields, the 1956 crop would be big enough to provide about 25 million bushels for export, or nearly 15 million bushels more than in 1955-56.

The 1956 Argentine crop is likely to be at least 10 million bushels larger than the 9 million bushels produced last year. The 1955 crop was small because of exceptionally low yields, due to unfavorable weather and insect damage. Reports indicate that to date growing conditions for the 1956 crop have been good.

The new Argentine crop will be harvested late in 1956 and supplies for export will not become available until the beginning of next year. It has been Argentine policy to crush flaxseed and export oil. If this policy is continued, the department stated, the rate of crushing will determine how much will go out in January-June 1957.

Food Color Makers

—Continued from page 7

include examination of coloring materials derived from natural sources.

In this connection Commissioner Larrick was advised by the industry group that certain members of the industry for some time had been and were presently conducting scientific studies on the overall problem, and the industry committee was certain that continuation and expansion of the Food and Drug Administration work would go a long way toward protection of the public health and the fixing of guide posts for the industry's research activities. Court decision on the legal question involved is expected shortly.

Members of the Certified Color Industry Committee include Dr. C. Boyd, of American Cyanamid Company, Arthur T. Schramm, of National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, and Dr. Samuel Zuckerman, of H. Kohnstamm & Co.

Also, Bruce Durling, of Wm. J. Stange & Co., Guy Bates, Bates Chemical Company, Garret Meyer, Warner Jenkinson Mfg. Company and Dyestuffs & Chemicals, Inc., and Dr. R. E. Sherwood, Sterwin Chemicals.

What's Behind Buying

—Continued from page 7

Corporation, and chairman of the American Road Builders Association's roadside maintenance subcommittee on chemicals, and R. J. McMahon, McMahon Brothers, Binghamton, N. Y.

Panel members for the discussion of the Miller amendment will include Winton B. Rankin, assistant to the Commissioner, Food and Drug Administration; John Coyne, assistant head, pesticide regulation section, Plant Pest Control Branch, ARS, USDA; Dr. George C. Decker, entomologist and head, section of economic entomology, State Natural History Survey Division, Urbana, Ill., and J. A. Noone, NAC technical adviser.

The annual meeting also will include the election of officers for 1956-57, and the election of three new members to the board of directors of the association.

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Agricultural Chemicals

All major producers were slated to put higher prices for Florida phosphate rock into effect by August 1. Increases were effective as early as July 1 at some points. The advance, reflecting increasd labor costs, amountd to 12c. per long ton generally. The new prices did not reflect the recent hike in prices for fuel oil, a rise of 14c. per barrel. Consumers getting material via coastwise or overseas freight benefitted to the extent of 42c. per long ton in savings resulting from the shift of railroad shipping terms from f.a.s. to f.o.b. vessel. The railroads moved to meet truck competition.

High freight rates were hurting Florida rock in export trade, which was dominated by material from French West Africa, but there was some compensation in the form of better trade with Japan.

Ammonium sulfate was in heavy demand as the steel strike choked off cokeoven output. The result was that the market in synthetic material toned up a bit.

Tankage declined 25c. per unit-ton at Chicago while holding steady at New York.

With demand light, fishmeal and scrap declined $2 per ton in spots. Prices remaining unchanged in some areas.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Fishmeal, $2 per ton.
Fishscrap, $2 per ton.
Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 29, 1955
106.30	106.58	108.14	110.82

For Current Prices see Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Sulfate — Supply was pinched by the steel strike. With cokeoven output reduced to a trickle, heavy demand was laid upon synthe'ic producers. The effect was a firming up in the synthetic market.

Ammonium Nitrate—Content in original solution produced in April was down 203,439 short tons from the 229,916 short tons (revised) contained in March output, the Census Bureau reported. Producers' stocks declined between the end of March and the end of April from 197,720 tons (revised) to 148,469 tons. Production in April, 1955, was 176,348 tons.

Included in the foregoing figures, content in fertilizer grade ammonium nitrate was: production of 167,147 tons in April, 1956, 196,357 tons in the month previous (revised) and 148,259 tons in April, 1955; stocks amounting to 189,358 tons (revised) at the end of March and 142,486 tons at the end of April.

Animal Proteins—Tankage was off 25c. to the reduced quotation of $5.25 per unit-ton at Chicago. The New York price was unchanged.

Trade in bonemeal and hoofmeal was slow, prices unchanged.

Fishmeal and scrap declined $2 per ton at some points in an unsettled market, while holding steady at others. Quotations were now in a range from $128 to $130 per ton for meal and from $124 to $126 per ton for scrap. Supply was moderate, demand light.

Meal and scrap production of firms that normally account for about 90 percent of total output amounted to 24,081 tons in May, the Fish and Wildlife Service reported, compared to output of 15,139 tons in May, 1955. The total for the first five months of the current calendar year, 43,523 tons, was up 63 percent over the 26,678 tons produced in the like period a year earlier.

Imports in the first four calendar months were also higher this year than last, the service reported, but were about 30 percent less than those in the corresponding months in 1954. April imports were put at 12,671 tons this year, 9,482 tons last year. Totals for the four months were 40,131 tons this year, or about 9 percent more than the 36,776 tons imported in the same period in 1955.

Canada was still leading the field as a source of imported material, followed by Peru and Angola.

Phosphate Rock—New price lists had been issued by all major producers by mid-week. All reflect increased labor costs with increases of 12c. per long ton on all grades. None reflects the recent increase in fuel oil amounting to 14c. per barrel. The new prices were thus based on labor at $1.42 per hour and fuel oil at the (former) price of $2.47 per barrel. (Oil was actually $2.61 now.)

Since new prices announced by one company will not go into effect until August 1, prices published in the current issue of OPD show a range to include one set of unchanged prices. The new prices, which will be entirely reflected in prices current beginning with the next issue, will be:—

68 to 66 percent bone phosphate of lime, $4.835 to $4.99 per long ton, rise and fall 10c. per unit.

70 to 68 percent b.p.l., $5.34 to $5.39 per long ton, rise and fall 20c. per unit in some quarters.

72 to 70 percent b.p.l., $5.99 per long ton, rise and fall 15c. per unit.

75 to 74 percent b.p.l., $6.99 per long ton, rise and fall 20c. per unit.

78 to 76 percent b.p.l., $7.99 per long ton, rise and fall 25c. per unit.

High freight rates were pricing US material out of much of the export market, dominated by French North African material, but the loss of foreign trade was made up in part by improved business with Japan.

Customers getting material via coastwise shipping and overseas got a break worth 42c. per ton in the form of the railroads' change of tariffs from a freight alongside to an f.o.b. basis, a move taken to meet truck competition. The roads' terms for f.o.b. vessel, including freight from the minesite, loading and seaworthy trim (but not including leveling) were now covered by a blanket assessment of $1.50, thus netting the customer 42c. per ton.

Listed export prices, f.o.b. vessel, Tampa range (Tampa, Tampa Port and Boca Grande) were:—

68 to 66 percent b.p.l., $6.20 to $6.80 per long ton, rise and fall 10c. per unit.

70 to 68 percent b.p.l., $7.10 to $7.20 per long ton, rise from 10 to 15c. per unit and fall of 20c. per unit.

72 to 70 percent b.p.l., $7.635 to $7.80 per long ton, rise from 15 to 20c. per unit and fall of 30c. per unit.

75 to 74 percent b.p.l., $8.80 per long ton, rise of 20c. per unit and fall of 40c. per unit.

78 to 76 percent b.p.l., $10 per long ton, rise of 25c. per unit and fall of 50c. per unit.

Superphosphate—The following figures in short tons (2,000 pounds of 100 percent a.p.a.) indicate production, disposition and stocks of superphosphate, as recorded by the Bureau of Census:—

Normal	May	April
Production	143,325	*155,340
Shipments	63,180	*93,525
Stocks at end	174,254	*161,599
Enriched		
Production	206	978
Shipments	379	394
Stocks at end	900	2,088
Concentrated		
Production	63,805	67,717
Shipments	51,091	*81,330
Stocks at end	128,917	*117,248
Wet-Base Goods		
Production	493	1,515
Shipments	719	2,204
Stocks at end	675	1,011
Totals		
Production	221,903	*241,236
Shipments	127,649	*201,338
Stocks at end	318,036	*292,981

* Revised.

Pesticides Output

Following are production statistics reported by the Tariff Commission representing the number of pounds of certain pesticides produced in May, 1956, and corresponding data for the previous month:—

	May	April
DDT	13,711,642	10,966,684
2,4-D*	2,627,036	2,530,908
Ester & salts	2,926,783	2,597,757
Acid equivalent	2,297,382	2,033,169
BHC	8,716,974	8,168,003
Gamma isomer	1,424,139	1,328,613
Tetramethylthiuram sulfide	423,550	418,340
2,4,5-T	491,720	401,895

* Includes 2,4-D acid produced, separated and consumed in plant in the manufacture of its derivatives.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Dealers reported last week a relatively strong interest in a major number of the petroleum solvents and diluents. This has been attributed by producers to the seasonal market which has been extensively buoyed in many areas by the effects of the steel industry strike. Effected in one way or another have been xylol, benzol and toluol. Xylol particularly has been showing depleted stocks and demand beyond the strength of supply. No matter what the turn of events (at this writing it appears that the strike will be ended within a day's time) the situation in the steel field will leave the petroleum market stronger than it had been before. This would be true even if only in respect to excessive stocks that have been cut down in such material as toluol.

Domestic production of synthetic rubber in 1955 totaled 2.26 billion pounds, 58 percent more than in 1954, according to the U.S. Tariff Commission. The polybutadiene-styrene type of synthetic rubber accounted for almost 1.7 billion pounds of this total, and its production was 74 percent greater last year than in 1954. The 1955 production of acyclic elastomers—neoprene, butyl, silicone, isobutelene, vinyl and other types—amounted to 568 million pounds, 23 percent more than in 1954.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 29, 1955
105.47	105.47	105.47	104.42

For Current Prices see Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—The steel strike continued last week to be a major factor in the market movement of petroleum benzol. Though producers conceded that coke oven material will be available in supply until at least the late fall, they pictured more and more of the market falling sway to them. However, a third factor or source has entered the market. This was the recent heavy influx of European material into the spot scene. Dealers have been reporting upon the movement of foreign material into the domestic market for some months. Originally, lots of the material moved into West Germany from the East zone.

Cleaners Naphtha—Dealers here reported last week that sales and production figures continued at a relatively good level and had been doing so since the beginning of the seasonal period. They concede, however, that the season will probably never be what it had been before the growth of the synthetic fibre clothing market. Dealers attribute the relaxation of the cleaners naphtha market from its former climbs to the development of the synthetic clothing market.

Xylol — Dealers reported a continued strong upward movement in the xylol market last week. The movement is attributed on a primary level to seasonal demand, though the factor essentially working on the market is the lack of supply because of the current steel industry strike. As a result of the strike, dealers noted, stocks and supply have been greatly reduced and are expected to go down even further. Continued motion in this direction, particularly in the instance of the steel strike remaining unmoved from its present position, should throw more and more of the brunt of xylol demand upon the shoulders of petroleum producers. Even if the matter should be settled, the backlog of unanswered demand will remain to buoy the market for some time, dealers said. Although prices have remained unmoved, it was noted, the strength of the market may force a movement on that level also.

Lighter Fractions

LPG—Sales continued slow but steady last week as dealers and producers worked at building up stocks for the seasonal sales period that will begin in the fall. Dealers stated that sales have already shown some upward trend. Considering the annual growth of the propane market, dealers suggested that if this year should reflect past performances, the sales figure should be a record breaker. Prices remained unmoved from their previous position.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended July 7 totaled 273,286,000 barrels, according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 274,677,000 barrels for the week, this represents a decrease of 1,391,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 1,916,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 525,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Strength in this market continued on a good firm level last week, dealers reported, as seasonal sales showed signs in other areas of slackening. However, producers said, the market has shown no downward trend at all. This has been attributed, it was noted, to the growth of an export market. The export market in the instance of microcrystalline wax acts as a counterweight to the seasonal shifts of domestic sales by heightening demand during the off season and thus filling the void left in the wake of high seasonal production.

Paraffin—Sales for this petroleum wax continued on a par with the past weeks performance. Its position, so tightly keyed to that of microcrystalline, reflects most of the factors true of and in that market.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended July 6 indicated an increase in crude oil production and a decrease in crude runs. According to the American Petroleum Institute, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 7,086,000 barrels, an increase of 52,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,974,000 barrels were 170,000 barrels below the preceding week, and 328,000 barrels above the week ended July 8, 1955. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 964,000 barrels daily compared with 1,058,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four week period ending July 6, crude oil production averaged 7,061,000 barrels daily and crude runs to stills averaged 8,040,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 987,000 barrels daily.

Crude oil production in Saudi Arabia during June amounted to 32,498,797 barrels or an average of 1,083,293 barrels per calendar day, it has been announced.

Crude processed at Ras Tanura during June amounted to 6,891,333 barrels or an average of 229,711 barrels per calendar day. Crude oil production for the first six months of 1956 amounted to 190,565,996 barrels, an average of 1,047,066 barrels per calendar day. Crude run in the refinery for the same period was 40,084,178 barrels, an average of 220,243 barrels per calendar day.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

The LPG market was relatively unchanged. Butane supplies were somewhat easier in the Basin area with demand holding at a good level for refinery processes. Quotations were firm at .069 per gallon, tankcar basis, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Interest remained light for propane with stocks ample; listings unchanged at .059 per gallon, tankcar basis, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Quotations for high melting point paraffin waxes held firm with no changes reported. Export interest continued moderate and was expected to drop off further with the increasing number of foreign refineries. Demand from domestic sources was fair, following a normal seasonal pattern. All grades were in ample supply with quotations firm as follows: 127/131 ASTM, slabs loose, fully refined, f.o.b. refinery, San Francisco Bay area, listed .0905 per pound. 140/147 ASTM, same basis, quoted .0825 per pound. 157/162 ASTM, same basis, quoted .098 per pound. All 10,000 pound minimum. Add .007 per pound for cartons. Tankcar prices posted .0815, .0735 and .089 per pound respectively.

Jobs & People

American Cyanamid Company, New York—**Robert L. Greason** has been named assistant advertising manager of Cyanamid's organic chemicals division and pigments division. **Martin B. Friedman** has been appointed assistant to the advertising manager of Cyanamid's organic chemicals division in charge of advertising and sales promotion for its textile resin department.

Armour & Co., Chicago—**Jack Maloney** has been made petroleum technical service adviser for Armour's chemical division, with headquarters in Chicago. **C. D. LaSusa,** who formerly held the position of petroleum specialist, has assumed the duties of southern regional manager.

Davison Chemical Company, division of W. R. Grace & Co., Baltimore, Md.—**John Benedict** has become New York district sales manager of Davison's petroleum catalyst department.

Evans Research & Development Corporation, New York—**Raymond Albrecht, Herbert Kaplan, Paul Mech** and **Pauline Sanders** have been added by Evans Research & Development to its technical staff.

Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York—**Dr. Gino R. Treves** is one of four men added to the staff of the central research laboratory, now being completed by the FMC chemical divisions at Princeton, N. J. Dr. Treves has joined the organic chemistry department. **John A. Gannon** has joined the polymerization section of the plastics and polymers department. **Murray H. Reich** will also be in the polymerization section of the plastics and polymers department, while **Charles deThan** will be in the polymer evaluation section of that department.

Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia—**Joseph B. Milgram, jr.,** has joined Foote as a chemical sales engineer.

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—**Miss G. Florence Burton** and **Dr. Carlo J. Verbanic** have been added to Hooker's technical staff at Niagara Falls. They are assigned to the physical chemistry section of the analytical group and polymers research, respectively.

Mobay Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**Riley P. McGlothlin** has joined Mobay as personnel supervisor for the company's administrative offices in St. Louis.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**Thomas S. Reed** has been named assistant director of sales for Monsanto's consumer products division. He has been succeeded as Columbus, Ohio, district sales manager for the division by **William L. Cowen,** who in turn has been replaced in a similar post in Philadelphia by **Raymond C. Compton. William Wood,** who has been assistant district sales manager at Philadelphia, has become district sales manager for the division at Boston, replacing Mr. Compton. **Robert Lawrence,** who has been a regional sales manager for the division at St. Louis, has been named district sales manager at Kansas City, Mo., succeeding **John B. Ferguson, jr.,** who has been transferred to the position of district sales manager at Chicago.

Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corporation, Clairton, Pa.—**Gardner L. Brown** has been placed in charge of Picco's new Cleveland, Ohio, office and will cover the northern Ohio area.

Roger Williams Technical & Economic Services, Inc., New York — **Dean J. Spence** and **Kenneth R. Kern** have joined the Roger Williams staff as market research analysts. Mr. Spence was previously with Quaker Oats Company, while Mr. Kern had been with Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation.

Puerto Rico Negotiating

—*Continued from page 5*

Rican agency has inaugurated a seven-year plan to more than double its promoted factories to 905 by mid-1963.

Mr. Snyder said the commonwealth now has more than 400 new factories under its tax-free industrialization program. He reported that EDA is setting a record target of 125 new plants for fiscal 1956-57, after passing a 105-plant goal with 109 new factories in the twelve months ended June 30.

Shortly before the news conference, American Can Company, New York, announced plans for a $1 million factory in Puerto Rico, which Mr. Snyder said "typifies a trend toward leading US names in Puerto Rican industry."

At the same time, it was disclosed in San Juan that a second department of General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., has signed an agreement to establish a plant for the manufacture of light meters in Caguas, Puerto Rico.

Dr. Joelson attributed Puerto Rico's gains especially to its "tax holiday" offer to new branches or factories, on top of its freedom from federal income tax. However, he said the program excludes "runaway" plants that might shut down elsewhere.

The EDA economist credited the expansion to the commonwealth's location and transportation facilities, large labor supply, lower labor costs, government-leased factory buildings and long-term loans.

Chemical Fuel Unit

—*Continued from page 5*

ment of Defense since 1952, the announcement stated.

In addition, it was disclosed that the corporation is building a smaller plant, also at Lake Ontario Ordnance Works, to produce the same fuel for the Navy.

The new facilities will be operated by Olin Mathieson's recently formed aviation division. Olin is also building additional research facilities at Niagara Falls in order to continue essential development work.

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Aliphatic Organics

There were no price changes in the industry last week. The imminent settlement of the steel strike was expected to be followed by a rise in the price of steel drums. No immediate effect was expected in the prices of chemicals but it was thought conceivable that quotations for the fourth quarter might be increased to make up any increase in container prices. According to trade sources, there appeared to be little, if any dislocations, resulting from the strike, to date. However, such results generally do not occur until some weeks after the beginning of a strike, it was noted.

Demand for formaldehyde continues at a steady pace. There has been some slacking off in consumption of formaldehyde, principally from manufacturers of urea type resins which are used in plywood and hardboard production.

Plastics manufacture, however, continues at an excellent rate and is a major consumer of formaldehyde, according to trade sources. Supplywise, there has been no real difficulty in keeping up with demand in view of the extensive facilities in operation and with more units slated to come on stream.

Statistics on ethyl alcohol were released last week by the Treasury Department. Production in May was noted to have exceeded that in the corresponding month last year by better than 6,000,000 gallons. The cumulative total for the fiscal period from July 1 last year to the end of May was reported as totaling 441,728,000 gallons, a hefty increase over that period in the preceding year, which amounted to 375,341,283 gallons.

Withdrawals of ethanol in May for denaturation purposes amounted to over 45,000,000 gallons, a 10,000,000 gallon rise over that during the corresponding month last year. Stocks of ethyl alcohol were significantly smaller than last year, amounting to 35,000,000 odd gallons while stocks at the end of May, 1955, amounted to better than 51,000,000 gallons.

Consumption of the lacquer solvents group has not been notably disturbed by steel strike, according to industry sources. The auto industry, a major consumer of lacquers has not been forced to cut production in any way due to the strike in view of their large inventories of steel which built up in anticipation of the strike. Hence consumption from this source has held steady while other enduses have also held up generally satisfactory.

Acetic Acid—Production of synthetic acetic acid aggregated 42,185,419 pounds in May, according to the United States Tariffc Commission, compared to 43,181,149 pounds in April this year. Demand was routine and supplies adequate. Prices were firm.

Acetic Anhydride—Inquiry for acetic anhydride was reported to be holding at a steady level. Supplies were reported adequate and prices unchanged. Productio nin May this year totaled 77,102,043 pounds, according to the United States Tariff Commission compared to 71,801,614 pounds in April.

Acetone—Demand for this solvent was reported to be running at a generally steady level. The steel strike has not had any appreciable effect upon acetone consumption, it was said. The auto industry, a major user of lacquer materials, has not been affected by the steel stoppage since stockpiles on hand have been sufficient to meet production schedules. Hence lacquer consumption has not suffered.

Production of acetone aggregated 53,158,224 pounds in May according to the Tariff Commission compared to 50,110,527 pounds during April, 1956.

Acrylonitrile—The spot market held steady last week. Supplies were adequate and prices unchanged. The use of acrylonitrile in rubber production continue to rise. In the past decade consumption of acrylonitrile in nitrile rubber production has advanced over 500 percent. Tonnagewise, output of nitrile rubber has gone from 5,738 long tons in 1946 to an an estimated 30,000 long tons in 1955.

Rubber products made from acrylonitrile-butadiene copolymers were the first commercial outlet for acrylonitrile and still remain one of the most important end uses.

These rubbers are generally made from copolymers containing 15 to 40 percent acrylonitrile, and possess excellent resistance against solvents, oils and greases. In addition, they are resistant to degradation from heat, aging and sunlight. Different methods of compounding produce a variety of rubbers having high tensile strength, excellent elongation and low compression set.

Acrylonitrile increases the hardiness, toughness, solvent resistance, and softening temperatures of many plastics. These plastics include copolymers of acrylonitrile with butadiene, acrylate esters, styrene, methyistyrine, and vinylidene chloride.

Copolymers of acrylonitrile, butadiene may be alloyed with acrylonitrile-styrene copolymers. Such blends are highly resistant to acid and water absorption and thus are suitable for storage battery containers, piping and other uses.

Alcohol—The spot market has not been noticeably affected by the steel strike, to date, according to producers queried. Any after effects will probably come later, it was thought, if at all. Supplies of alcohol were currently ample to meet industrial requirements and expected to continue the immediate future. Prices were steady and expected to hold for the balance of the quarter. With settlement of the steel strike imminent as these lines are written, producers and consumers alike were speculating on the probable extent of the almost certain price hike in steel drums which invariably follows any advance in basic steel costs.

Figures on production, withdrawals, and stocks released by the Alcohol and Tobacco Division of the Internal Revenue Service, pertaining to ethyl completely denatured, and specially denatured alcohol during May, 1956, compared with May, 1955, were as follows:—

Production

	Gallons	
	1956	1955
†Ethyl	45,901,300	39,522,788
*Completely denatured	36,620	14,925
*Specially denatured	24,427,731	18,863,288

Withdrawals

†Ethyl, tax paid	858,091	795,456
tax free	45,848,479	35,278,626
*Completely denatured	42,741	16,295
†Specially denatured	24,810,790	19,365,366

Stocks

†Ethyl	35,363,865	51,873,047
*Completely denatured	9,933	6,202
*Specially denatured	8,870,457	4,006,438

*Wine gallons †Proof gallons.

According to the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, materials used in industrial alcohol plants in May, 1956, and May, 1955, were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	1956	1955
Corn and corn products	2,367,338	1,370,050
Rye and rye products	70,440	.....
Malt and malt products	170,700	174,330
Wheat and wheat products	2,284,900	1,128,440
Sorghum grain and sorghum grain products	583,850	2,574,400
Total grain	5,977,228	5,447,220
Ethylene gas	10,754,631	7,845,889
Other materials	1,866	920
	Wine gallons	
	1956	1955
Molasses	9,277,929	7,595,824
Ethyl sulfate	22,217,426	21,180,098
Sulfite liquors	25,092,200	26,386,800
Other materials	1,937,600	2,249,975
†Production used in redistillation	506,705	2,027,994

†Proof gallons.

Amyl Acetate—Demand for amyl acetate has been running at a steady pace. supplies of amyl acetate were reported adequate to meet trade needs and expected to continue. Prices were firm. There was some apprehension, howevevr, that the latest round of steel price increases which are inevitable as a result of the strike will be reflected in higher drum prices.

Production of amyl acetates totaled 483,281 pounds in May according to the United States Tariff Commission.

Butyl Alcohol—Demand for normal butyl alcohol continues at a routine pace.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 29, 1955
131.10	131.10	130.93	130.96

For Current Prices see Page 9

Aliphatic Organics

Supplies were reported ample for current requirements and prices steady.

Production of primary butyl alcohol aggregated 22,751,513 pounds in May, according to the Tariff Commission, compared to 21,471,339 pounds in April this year.

Carbon Disulfide—The spot market was unchanged with consumption reported a a steady level. Supplies were reported adequate to meet current accommodations and expected to continue in the immediate future.

Production of carbon disulfide amoun'ed to 50,360,624 pounds in May compared to 49 204,840 pounds turned out in April, 1956.

Chlorinated Solvents—Inquiry on the chlorinated solvents continues at an overall steady rate. The steel strike has, however, cut into the consumption of trichloroethylene to some extent in view of its use as a metal degreasing agent. The decline has been slight, nevertheless, in view of the continuance of production in the auto and appliance manufacturing industries.

The anticipated effects of the steel strike, however, were of concern to both producer and consumer alike. Steel drum p ices are almost certain to be advanced and this in turn should put pressure on chemicals producers to compensate for the higher costs which ensue.

Production of carbon tetrachloride aggregated 27.934,535 pounds in May according to the Tariff Commission compared to 26,681,385 pounds in April. The output of perchloroethylene last May was up substantially over the preceding month and stood at 18,148,026 pounds compared to 16,354,995 pounds, produced in April. Production of trichloroethylene aggregated 27.936,518 pounds in May compared to 27,969,167 pounds in April this year.

Glycerine — Consumption of refined glycerine continues at an overall good rate. The steel strike has not made much of a change in the pattern of consumption to date, and it is not likely to, in view of the many and diversified applications of this versatile polyol. The federal road building program which was recently approved by the President was expected to up the consumption of glycerine in the manufacture of dynamite considerably, according to trade reports. Stocks of glycerine are ample and the outlook for the future was rated good. Despite higher stocks, no price changes were anticipated for the balance of the third quarter. Furthermore, in view of the almost certain rise which will follow the settlement of the steel strike in the price of drums, any weakness shown will probably be absorbed in the higher costs of containers, it was reasoned.

According to the most recently available data, production has declined substantially and has been more in line with the average monthly production for last year. In terms of absolute glycerine (100 percent basis) production of crude in May amounted to 20,228,000 pounds compared to 22,516,000 pounds turned out in May.

Disappearance of glycerine was at a good level and very close to the rate during last year. The cumulative volume for the first five months was over 103,000,000 pounds. May exports exceeded imports for the second consecutive month and a continuation of this trend was looked for at least during the next few months. Stocks at the end of May were estimated to approximate about a three months' supply.

'Glass Age' Still Lies Ahead: President of Pittsburgh Plate

Although the per capita use of plate and window glass in the United States has increased by more than 200 percent in the last thirty years, the real "glass age" lies ahead, according to David G. Hill, president of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

In an address last week before the Flat Glass Jobbers Association, Mr. Hill pointed out that thirty years ago total annual domestic consumption of window glass was about 3½ square feet per person and plate glass approximately one square foot. By 1954, window glass was being consumed at the rate of 10 square feet per person and plate at about 3½ square feet.

Mr. Hill said that the expanded use of glass—and especially double glazing in both residential and commercial buildings—has been "nothing less than phenomenal." Twenty years ago, he said, the idea of modern skyscrapers completely enclosed with glass was almost as fantastic as an artist's conception of a modern city made weatherproof with a gigantic glass canopy.

FDA Issues New Regulations On Drug Labeling, Marketing

The long-awaited rules of the Food and Drug Administration covering the labeling and marketing of new drugs were issued in final form last week by the agency. They will become effective August 19 and with but a few minor changes are substantially the same as those published in tentative form in the *Federal Register* May 30 (OPD, 6/4/56).

Copies of the new regulations are to be mailed to all those persons having an interest in these matters before the FDA. The regulations are to be printed in loose-leaf folder form and in the future as changes are made the entire p.ge will be reprinted for insertion in its proper place. In this way it will be possible to maintain an up-to-date record of the agency's regulations at all times.

Epoxy Agreement Made

Conclusion by Ciba, Ltd., Basle, Switzerland and Devoe & Raynolds Company, Louisville, Ky., of a non-exclusive epoxy resin patent license agreement for the United States and Canada has been jointly announced today by the two companies.

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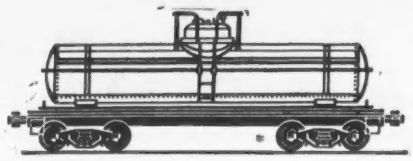

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Obituaries

Walter L. Faust

Walter L. Faust, former vice-president and director of Socony Mobil Oil Company, New York, died July 21 in that city. He was sixty years old.

Mr. Faust joined the marine sales department of Vacuum Oil Company in 1929. When the company merged with Standard Oil Company of New York, to become Socony-Vacuum Oil Company (now Socony Mobil), Mr. Faust was named general manager of marine sales.

He was appointed eastern manager of the company in 1938, and a vice-president in 1942. He was elected a director the next year, and placed in charge of foreign marketing in 1947.

Samuel B. Gilpin, 2d

Samuel B. Gilpin, 2d, vice-president and director of Avoset Company, Philadelphia, a subsidiary of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, died July 24 in that city. He was fifty-six years old.

During his illness, Mr. Gilpin's duties had been performed by John B. Engiles, sales representative for the company's milk sugar and casein products. Mr. Engiles will assume the post of eastern divisional manager, it has been announced by M. K. Jordan, president of Avoset.

Funeral services for Mr. Gilpin were held in Philadelphia at 2 p.m. Friday. Interment was private.

Stephen P. Kelly

Stephen P. Kelly, for many years in the New York sales office of Tennessee Products & Chemical Corporation, Nashville, Tenn., a subsidiary of Merritt-Chapman & Scott Corporation, died July 25 in Danbury, Conn.

Mr. Kelly was widely known in the chemical industry, particularly in the wood chemical field. He was a member of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association, and the Chemists' Club.

Elmer C. Bertolet, sr., director of chemical laboratories at the research institute of Temple University, died recently in Philadelphia. He was sixty-eight years old.

Walter E. Buffey, independent consulting chemist of Elizabeth, N. J., active for forty years until his retirement in 1940, died July 25 in Richmond, Va. He was seventy-four years old.

Elias D. Cohen, senior vice-president, director, and member of the executive committee of National Starch Products, Inc., New York, died July 25 in that city. He was seventy-four years old.

John Paul Deringer, founder and president of Deringer Metallurgical Corporation, Skokie, Ill., died July 20 in Los Angeles. He was fifty-three years old.

Dr. Richard W. Fessenden, professor of chemistry at the University of Massachusetts since 1931, died July 23 in Eastham, Mass. He was fifty-four years old.

John G. Johnson, retired vice-president of Sinclair Navigation Company, New York, a subsidiary of Sinclair Refining Company, died July 26 in Providence, R. I. He was eighty-six years old.

Antibiotic Rules Changed

Several amendments to regulations relating to antibiotic drugs were announced in the July 19 issue of the *Federal Register* by the Food and Drug Administration. The amendments had to do with tests and methods of assay for penicillin-streptomycin ointment and chloramphenicol ointment, and with certification of penicillin-streptomycin ointment and chlortetracycline preparations.

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

While the volume of sales in textile and leather chemicals was light last week due the usual summer let down in business, the market remained on a steady basis. Prices for the entire list were maintained at current levels. Consuming interest showed some improvement in replacements for early fall requirements, but actual trading was confined to actual needs. Egg yolk was stronger and advanced 3 cents per pound due to smaller yolk yields, while egg albumin was maintained at former levels. Tapioca flour was the firmest in the sizing materials group, especially Brazilian. This year's crop was reported materially smaller and offers for shipment from Brazil was limited and held at higher prices. This has increased consumer interest in some quarters for Siamese flour which was available at lower cost than the former. Moderate demand continued for potato starch from stocks on the spot. Supplies in Maine were reported nil as production was still at a standstill and mills were not expected to resume operations until October. The Idaho market was unchanged and steady. Fair volume of business was noted in corn starch and dextrin. Both materials were well held at former levels. Sago flour was inactive but stocks on spot were quotably unchanged and steady.

Demand for tanning materials continued spotty, chiefly for immediate shipment. primary markets remained steady and unchanged quotations.

Shoe production in June was estimated at 44,500,000 pairs. While this was 10.3 percent less than in June 1955, the decline was smaller than had been expected. All branches of the industry were involved in the decline from a year ago, it was reported by Tanners Council. Output for the first six months totaled 305,788,000, compared with 294,525,000 last year, a decline of 3.8 percent.

Fiber consumption on woolen and worsted systems during 1955 totaled 703 million pounds, 15 percent above 1954, according to the Census Bureau. Consumption of raw wool was 419 million in 1955, an increase of 10 percent above 1954. Apparel class raw wool amounted to 286 million pounds, compared with 266 million pounds in 1954, an increase of 8 percent. Carpet class wool amounted to 133 million pounds in 1955, some 16 percent more than 1954.

Price Trends

Advanced
Egg yolk, 3c. per lb.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 29, 1955
107.45	107.44	107.45	104.60

For Current Prices see Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates—Business was reported restricted to small lots for spot delivery. Deliveries against contracts were light reflecting the usual summer quietness. Market remained steady at prevailing quotations for all grades.

Hydrogen Peroxide—Consumers limited demand to actual needs. Prices were unchanged and well held.

Sodium Acetate—Market was quiet, but steady. Small lots were moved for immediate requirements.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Trading was slow. Market remained on steady basis. Quotations were without change.

Sulfonated Oils—Demand was restricted to actual needs. All varieties were quotably unchanged.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood — Steady demand continued to absorb current output. Prices were unchanged and steady ranging from 65c. to $1 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Corn Dextrin—While trading was confined to actual needs, the market remained steady. All grades were quotably unchanged. Gum was quoted at $9.18 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis; light canary, $8.92; dark canary, $9.02, and white $8.76, same basis. Less carlots commanded a premium of 15c. per 100 pounds.

Corn Starch—Moderate volume of business was noted, chiefly for immediate delivery. Prices were unchanged and well held. Pearl was quoted at $7.17 per 100 pounds, carlots, paper bags, New York delivery and powder, $7.29, same basis. Smaller quantities were 15c. per 100 lbs. higher. Visible corn supply continued to decline and was reduced 1,237,000 bushels to 47,043,000 bushels for the week ended July 20, compared with 23,022,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—Business was spotty, but up to seasonal volume. Market was unchanged and steady, reflecting the firmness of eggs. Flake was held at $2 to $2.02 per pound, and powder, $2.04 to $2.06 per pound, spot, according to quantity. The technical grade remained firm and was maintained at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, same basis.

Egg Yolk—Prices were higher due to the smaller yolk yield. Prices were lifted 3c. to $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, spot, according to quantity.

Potato Starch—Buying interest continued restricted to small lots for spot delivery. Interest in carlots was slow as is usual at this season. Market, however, remained steady at prevailing quotations. The market in Maine continued nominal at about 7¾c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, with mills shutdown and expected to resume operations in October. The Idaho market was unchanged, with carlots maintained at 6¼c. f.o.b. mills and 6c. for delivery to the East. Stocks in the local market were closely held at 8¾c. to 10c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Dutch starch was quoted at 7.95c. per pound, carlots, exdock, duty paid for prompt shipment.

Sago Flour—Small lots moved for immediate needs. Prices were without change. Raw was quoted at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, and refined, 8¼c. to 8¾c., exwarehouse, depending upon quality.

Tapioca Flour—Scarcity of offers of flour from Brazil continued to feature this market. Prices were raised to 7¾c. to 8c. per pound, carlots, exdock, for prompt shipment. Stocks on spot were unchanged, but closely held at 8½c. to 10c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity. Higher cost of Brazilian replacements has improved interest in Siamese flour. Some users have already switched to the latter material. Shipments from Siam ranged from 5.7c. to 6.1c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt and later shipment.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—While trading was slow, replacements continued steady and unchanged. Solid extract guaranteed 60 percent was quoted at 9⅛c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty, prompt shipment and powdered, 70 percent, 10⅝c., same basis.

Cutch—This market was quiet. Shipments were well held at 8½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty.

Mangrove Bark—This market was quiet. Prices were unchanged, reflecting the steadiness of primary markets. African bark was quoted at $68 per ton, exdock; Colombian, $58, and Ecuadorian, $55, same basis for prompt shipment.

Myrobalans—Trading was slow. Shipments, were well held at former levels. No. 1 assorted was quoted at $64 to $65 per ton, exdock crushed, $79 to $80, and Bombay, $63 to $64, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Consuming inquiry was moderate, with actual trading restricted to prompt shipment. Primary market was steady. Solid ordinary, guaranteed 63 percent tannin was quoted at 11 21/32c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and clarified 64 percent at 12 23/64c., same basis.

Valonia—Primary market was higher for extract replacements which were maintained at 9¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty. Cups were quiet and nominal at $57 per ton, exdock, and beards, $81 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment.

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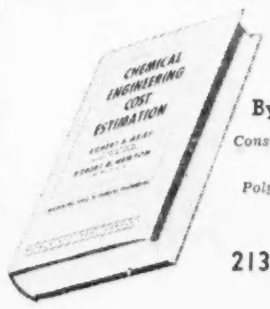

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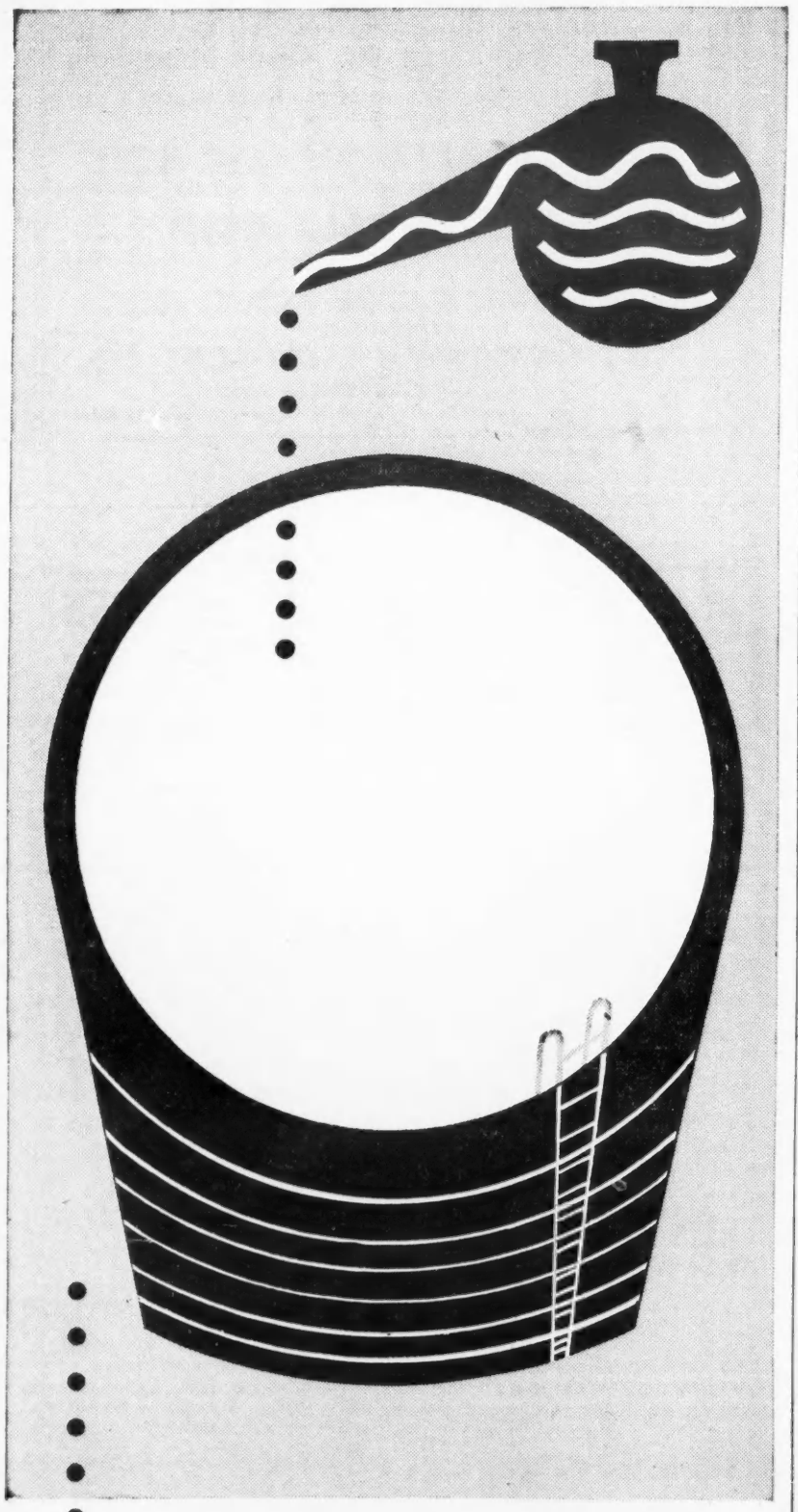

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Allied Chemical

Coal Chemicals

A special arrangement whereby chemical manufacturers would supply the bulk of styrene monomer to rubber manufacturers over a long term at reduced prices was being negotiated last week. A chief obstacle was the problem of devising an instrument that would guarantee the desired terms for both parties and, at the same time, preserve the current market price for styrene moving to other outlets. Ideally, the scheme would forestall destructive overproduction that might result if the rubber makers were to go into styrene production and would provide them with styrene at a price below the cost of producing it for themselves.

Technical difficulties were still standing in the way of agreement at the close of the week.

Petroleum producers reported a flurry of urgent calls for benzol as the steel strike dragged through its fourth week. They said that for the most part they were still handling customers on the established contract basis only.

Most consumers were weathering the strike without hardship so far. They had taken aboard heavy inventories before the strike began. Another factor keeping trade on an even keel was somewhat easier demand attributable to vacation interruptions and doldrums in the automobile business.

Phenol was still in generally adequate supply, but it couldn't last more than another two or three weeks at some points unless the steel dispute were resolved, trade sources reported.

As a result of the strike, better tone in the market for naphthalene and phthalic anhydride was anticipated when it is over.

Some styrene production capacity was out on strike also, but supply in this case was expected to remain adequate for some weeks more.

A new di-tert-butyl-p-cresol producer was now on stream, but DBPC would remain short, producers said, until additional p-cresol was in production.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated steel production in the week ended July 29 would amount to 15.6 percent of theoretical capacity, equivalent to 385,000 tons of steel. That figure was compared to steel output of 377,000 tons in the previous week, 2,114,000 tons in the comparable week a month ago and 2,190,000 tons in the corresponding week in 1955.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 29, 1955
114.72	114.72	114.69	114.73

For Current Prices see Page 9

Basic Products

Benzol—Shortages were beginning to appear in spots as the steel strike lingered through the fourth week. Petroleum producers noted a flurry of additional orders but reported that for the most part they were still providing for customers on the established contract basis only.

Creosote—Inventories were still heavy. Business was looking somewhat better recently when the railroads began to replace ties along the roadbeds. Now the steel strike, while it was curtailing production of creosote, was reducing railroad revenue. Producers were fearful lest this loss of revenue should induce the roads to retrench. Historically, they pointed out, replacement of ties has seldom been carried on vigorously except when the roads were reporting heavy operating revenues.

Some producers were focusing marketing efforts on farms. Because of the dispersion of this market and the lack of centralized marketing facilities leading into it, however, it was regarded as an extremely difficult undertaking.

Naphthalene—Supplies were still abundant, but this market was toning up appreciably with the passage of time and the attrition of stocks built of output from the steel industry's cokeovens. Russian naphthalene continued to come here in substantial volume. Customers' inventories, heavy when the steel strike began, were being trimmed to more normal levels.

Prices in Europe were somewhat soft, and material imported here from Iron Curtain countries was sold at well below the domestic market price.

Phenol — Vacation interruptions and easy demand from the automotive industry cut into phenol demand moderately, and stocks were for the most part lasting out the steel strike. Producers could see the bottom of the barrel, just three or four weeks away at some plants if the steel strike were to keep going that long.

Toluol—The stock position at consumers' plants remained copious. Petroleum sources could readily gear output to handle any shortages that might develop, but so far they weren't getting any urgent inquiries.

Intermediates

Salicylic Acid—Demand held steady at moderately high volume. The trade regarded the market as altogether satisfactory. It was not anticipated that strike shortages would interfere with production.

Styrene Monomer—Under negotiation was a special agreement whereby leading rubber companies would, in return for a major price concession, commit themselves for a long term to purchase substantially all their styrene for rubber from established chemical producers. The produces would thus forestall destructive overproduction that might result if the rubber companies entered styrene manufacture. The rubber companies might in this way get styrene cheaper than they could if they made it themselves.

A major obstacle was the writing of a contract that would serve as an instrument to these ends, and, at the same time, preserve the established market price in the plastics industry. One proposed modifier would have restricted sales at the special low price to material to be used in manufacture of vulcanizable elastomers. This expression was rejected because it was not exclusive enough, since, it was said, some plastics could be classified as vulcanizable elastomers. Some trade sources felt that any such arrangement

Cokeoven Output: May

Following are cokeoven production statistics comparing May, 1956 and the same month in 1955 as reported by the Bureau of Mines. Only cokeoven output is represented. (Creosote content of creosote-coaltar solutions was not calculated prior to January 1956.)

	May 1956	May 1955	1st Five Months 1956
Benzol (excluding motor grade) ....gals.	16,236,950	14,692,176	81,129,925
Creosote oil:—			
Creosote-coal tar solution....gals.	477,686	526,070	1,633,337
Content in solution....gals.	402,370	.....	1,364,042
100 percent straight distillate....gals.	1,893,980	2,412,629	9,004,642
Total 100 percent creosote....gals.	2,296,350	.....	10,368,684
Crude coaltar....gals.	75,536,715	73,523,929	376,711,914
Naphthalene, crude:—			
Solidifying under 74° C....lbs.	3,318,762	3,323,111	17,167,395
At 74° C and under 76° C....lbs.	1,660,733	1,371,102	5,933,525
At 76° C and under 79° C....lbs.	10,979,172	8,215,280	58,425,917
Total ....lbs.	15,958,667	12,909,493	81,526,837
Pyridine, crude (dry basis)....gals.	16,829	21,565	113,026
Solvent naphtha, refined....gals.	17,320	16,597	78,954
Toluol, 1° and 2° grades only....gals.	3,463,905	3,247,936	16,740,404
Xylol ....gals.	1,010,048	1,021,060	4,801,250

Coal Chemicals

would have to take in the entire plastics industry as well as rubber manufacture.

Such obstacles have precluded agreement so far.

At this stage the proposed special price would be 12c. per pound, 4c. per pound below the current quotation. Producers would require protection in the form of escalator clauses gearing the special price to costs of labor and raw materials. Major rubber companies would be committed to purchase stated amounts in pounds of styrene per year for five years.

Demand was holding up last week in spite of curtailed automotive production. Replacement tires, refrigeration production, the toy market and packaging materials were providing outlets in good volume.

Supply was still sufficient to meet customers' requirements, but trade sources said a shortage would develop in the next few weeks if the currently struck styrene production facilities were to remain down that long. Raw material benzol was sufficient for the present.

The Rubber Manufacturers Association reported that consumption of synthetic rubber in June was down to 67,242 long tons, compared to consumption of 75,095 long tons in the month previous.

Vinyltoluene—The market was reported steady last week, unhampered by the steel strike's dislocations. There were adequate supplies of raw material ethylene and toluol.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending July 29 was as follows:—

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	149,441
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	6,363,299
Benzol	gals.	558,840
Coaltar	gals.	2,795,995
Creosote oil	gals.	108,465
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	604,995
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	2,169
Toluol	gals.	125,338
Xylol	gals.	36,155

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Cuban Nickel Plant Tops Previous Peak Output Mark

Nickel Processing Corporation, a subsidiary of National Lead Company, New York, has completed another record-breaking year in the operation of the US government-owned nickel plant in Nicaro, Cuba. The plant produced 31,460,000 pounds of nickel in the twelve months' period ending June 30, topping the previous fiscal year production of 29,504,000 pounds by 1,956,000 pounds, and surpassing the plant's rated capacity.

The Cuban installation was able to compile the new record despite the fact that during the period an extensive expansion program was under way. When the 75 percent enlargement of the plant is completed, annual rated production will be increased to 49 million pounds of the highly-strategic metal, now in very short supply.

Since start-up of the Nicaro plant in 1952 after reactivation, more than 120,775,000 pounds of nickel have been produced. Steady increases have characterized the output of nickel at Nicaro:

Fiscal year ended June 30

1953	26,159,000 pounds
1954	28,590,000 pounds
1955	29,504,000 pounds
1956	31,460,000 pounds

The plant's output of nickel is produced for the account of the US government. The plant was restored to operation in 1952 as part of the government's program to increase the supply of strategic and critical metals.

AEC Reactor Legislation Killed by House Coalition

Legislation authorizing "and directing" the Atomic Energy Commission to build a series of large and small demonstration reactors at AEC installations was killed in the house last week. The administration-opposed proposal was sent back to the joint atomic energy committee by a coalition of 203 to 191 Republican and Democratic votes.

The issue was largely one of developing the nuclear power industry in this country with federal or private funds. The bill, which had previously passed the senate, sought to compel the government to adopt a policy of building the plants rather than rely on private industry.

Before sending the bill back to the committee, the house adopted a number of emasculating amendments which greatly enlarged AEC's discretionary authority to construct the reactors.

Shell Oil Will Introduce New Grade of Gasoline

Shell Oil Company, New York, beginning tomorrow, will introduce a new grade of gasoline to satisfy the needs of the highest compression automobiles.

The new product, "Super Shell With TCP," will be sold from white pumps at Shell service stations along the Gulf coast. As soon as the product becomes available, distribution will be extended to the states along the Atlantic seaboard.

The company's wholesale price for the new fuel will be one cent higher per gallon than the present cost of "Shell Premium." "Super Shell" will replace "Shell Premium" in all marketing areas where it is introduced.

The new product is Shell's answer to the three-grade trend started by some gasoline manufacturers. Shell says it will serve the same purpose with two brands, "Super Shell" and Shell regular.

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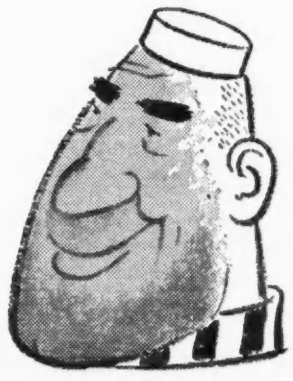

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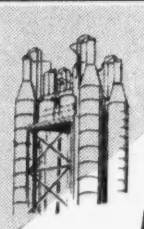

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B-12 Concentrates Coming From Sludge

--Continued from page 3

contract has been approved to permit Alden Company to form a new corporation to own and operate the vitamin plant at Milwaukee. This plant will extract vitamin material from "Milorganite." Armour Laboratories, a division of Armour & Co., Chicago, will take the entire output of the plant in Milwaukee and process it further at the company's pharmaceutical plant at Kankakee, Ill.

Armour Laboratories also will market all of the production of vitamin B-12 in finished form. Principal use of B-12, from a volume standpoint, is an additive for livestock and poultry feeds. It is particularly effective as a growth stimulant in producing broiler chickens.

J. F. Friedrick, chairman of the Milwaukee Sewerage Commission; Robert E. Zinn, partner of Vern E. Alden Company, and Edgar L. Patch, general manager of Armour Laboratories, said in a joint announcement that construction was already underway and the plant would be in operation late this summer.

The plant is a commercial unit that has been designed for continuous and almost automatic operation and will be built so that its operation can be coordinated with the production of the "Milorganite" at the sewage disposal plant.

Only a portion of the total "Milorganite" production will be processed in the vitamin extraction plant at this time. As additional uses are developed and additional markets become available, the proportion of "Milorganite" that will be processed will be increased until all of the "Milorganite" production would be taken through the extraction process. The potential annual capacity of the extraction plant would be in excess of 200 pounds of pure vitamin B-12 activity.

Interest World-Wide

Raymond D. Leary, the commission's general manager and chief engineer, said that interest in vitamin B-12 materials has continued to increase and is now of world-wide importance.

He further explained that the extraction process would not alter the fertilizer value of "Milorganite" in any way nor would the process appreciably reduce the output of "Milorganite."

It was explained that the sewerage commission would have practically the same product as before, with the same guaranteed minimums for plant food ingredients. Mr. Leary added that initially the entire production of "Milorganite" would not be processed for recovery of vitamin B-12, but that only a sufficient amount would be processed to meet the requirements of present markets.

Armour Laboratories has been working in close cooperation with Alden Company and with Dr. Bernard Wolnak, founder and director of Mid-West Laboratories, Inc., Chicago. The experience and technical skills in the Armour organization relating to the manufacture and use of pharmaceuticals has been brought to bear in the development of improved methods and processes for the concentration and purification of the vitamin extract obtained by the Alden process.

The latter process was proved by the Alden group in a pilot plant operation at a cost of over $50,000. This pilot plant was located in the Northwestern Technological Institute at Northwestern University, and proved conclusively that the process was practical and that it was economically sound.

Suitable for Feeds, Drugs

Using the product from the extraction plant at Milwaukee, Armour Laboratories can produce a material suitable for the enrichment of animal and poultry feeds, and as a result of its research program, can produce xitamin B-12 of purity and potency suitable for veterinary and pharmaceutical use.

Armour Laboratories hold important patent rights covering their improved refining processes. Mr. Friedrick explained that the commission had known for many years that "Milorganite" contained elements that were valuable in hastening growth in animals and poultry. This fact was determined in the 1930's when experiments were made at the University of Wisconsin in mixing the fertilizer with feeds for chicks and hogs.

About 1945, the commission shifted its research work to Miner Laboratories in Chicago. Dr. Wolnak with Dr. C. S. Miner of that organization, discovered Vitamin B-12 in "Milorganite," developed a process to extract it and applied for patents.

These patents have been assigned to the Milwaukee Sewerage Commission and the Alden process is based on the engineering application of the processes developed by Dr. Wolnak and Dr. Miner.

Mr. Friedrick explained that the commission had decided not to go into the business of extracting the valuable vitamin B-12. He said that the principal business of the commission was to purify the raw sewage that comes to the disposal plant. Ever since the plant was completed, about thirty years ago, it has produced a finished fertilizer as a by-product of the purification process. The "Milorganite" fertilizer was made in preference to disposing of the sewage sludge by less economical methods.

Public Funds Question

The chairman of the commission explained that a legal question had been raised several years ago as to whether the commission had power to authorize the use of public funds on a new commercial undertaking that was not necessarily a part of the sewage treatment process. They decided that it would not be in the public interest to invest public monies in such a venture. Instead the commission sought private sources that would be willing to invest the money necessary to build an extraction plant and find and develop its own market.

Four and a half years ago the commission hired Alden Company to prepare plans and an estimate of costs for a vitamin B-12 concentrate plant on the Milwaukee site. The plant was designed to use the processes that had been developed under direction of Dr. Wolnak and Dr. Miner in researches at the Miner Laboratories.

Alden Company submitted plans for two proposed plants and at that time the commission checked into the question of marketing the new product and discussed the problem with the principal producers of vitamin B-12 in this country.

After more than a year had elapsed and none of these producers had made any arrangement with the Milwaukee Sewerage Commission to produce the vitamin B-12 concentrate from "Milorganite," Alden Company became interested and decided to go ahead. The exclusive agreement negotiated with the sewerage commission three years ago is believed to be an unusual legal document and a pioneer effort in this special field.

The Food and Drug Administration has given its approval to the use of vitamin B-12 concentrate derived from "Milorganite" to fortify animal and poultry feeds. The Association of American Feed Control officials has defined a vitamin B-12 supplement to contain a minimum Vitamin B-12 activity of 1.5 milligrams per pound. The concentrate to be produced from "Milorganite" for use as a supplement in animal and poultry feeds contains as much as twenty times this minimum activity.

Customs Simplification

—Continued from page 3

additional two years to complete a survey of all the provisions of the customs laws under which imported articles may be classified, and submit a proposed consolidation and revision of these laws to congress. The chemical industry has a vital interest in this project, and has been working closely with the commission on the survey.

Passage of the customs simplification bill ended three years of efforts by the Administration to rewrite the customs laws to eliminate red tape. Chemical industry spokesmen objected strongly to the measure, however, on the grounds that it went far beyond a matter of "simplification."

By changing the present system of valuing imported merchandise, it affected the level of tariff duties and thus became another tariff-cutting proposal.

The industry succeeded in tempering the original changes proposed by the Administration so that where the change in the method of valuing the foreign articles leads to a reduction in the valuation base of more than 5 percent, the change cannot be put into effect until approved by congress.

The study of foreign trade policies by the house subcommittee may prove to be as broad as that made several years ago by the so-called Randall commission for the president. A tentative outline for the survey prepared by the committee staff listed twenty-one areas of interest the committee could look into. The subcommittee planned to go over this list at an early date.

Los Angeles Paint Unit to Meet

The Los Angeles Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its summer party August 4 at the Huntington-Sheraton hotel, Los Angeles.

Mines Bureau Draws Research Plans

—*Continued from page 3*

types and sizes. In addition, the bureau's steel program will be intensified to include basic research in high-temperature reactions and other phases of steel technology.

The bureau will speed research on iron ore to find ways of meeting rapidly increasing demands for pig iron and steel that have depleted domestic direct-shipping ores. It will investigate iron ore deposits in the north-central western states and conduct laboratory studies to develop methods of beneficiating low-grade materials in Arizona, California, Colorado, Minnesota, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. Further research on beneficiating and agglomerating low-grade red ores and iron-bearing sandstones of the southeastern United States will be intensified.

Chromium will receive increased attention, with the Bureau emphasizing studies designed to permit use of off-grade materials. Other research will be aimed at developing low-cost methods for producing high-purity vanadium as a byproduct of uranium milling operations.

Through a widespread program combining field investigations and laboratory studies, the Bureau will obtain information on the quality and extent of titanium mineral reserves in the United States. Both the titanium metal and titanium pigments industries are expanding rapidly and, by providing comprehensive information on deposits of raw materials, the Bureau's work will help assure their continued growth. The Bureau will also enlarge its laboratory and pilot-plant studies to reduce costs of producing high-purity titanium metal.

Steady Consumption

Consumption of titanium, aluminum and magnesium is growing steadily both in the United States and abroad. To provide industry and federal planning agencies with information that will assure sufficient ore supplies and production capacity for these metals in an emergency, the bureau plans to reevaluate supply-demand situations for them frequently during the 1957 fiscal year.

The bureau plans expanding its research in the fields of copper, lead, and zinc. Known reserves of these materials will be evaluated and the search for new ore sources speeded up. Metallurgical research on all three metals will be intensified, and studies to develop better mining technics will be pushed to help domestic mines improve their competitive position.

Copper research will receive special emphasis, bureau officials said. Last year saw a price increase for this metal and an upsurge in mining activity. Continuing improvement of mining technics is needed for sustained progress in this industry where huge tonnages of low-grade ore must be handled, and the bureau has allotted additional funds to cooperative mining research projects at several of the nation's large copper mines.

Although work by government and industry has helped increase supplies of columbium, tantalum, beryllium, and selenium by uncovering new mineral deposits and developing better methods for extracting the metals from low-grade ores, demand for them still is rising. Therefore, Secretary Seaton said, the bureau will increase mining and metallurgical research on these four metals and on the rare earths—fourteen closely related elements now being referred to as "the wonder metals of the future."

The zirconium plant operated by the Bureau of Mines at its Albany, Ore., laboratories until the spring of 1955 has been reactivated and taken over by the Wah Chang Corporation, a private organization, which has contracted to produce zirconium metal for the Atomic Energy Commission. The bureau will cooperate in this venture by making hafnium metal for the AEC from an oxide obtained in early stages of the zirconium process.

The multibillion-dollar national highway program now getting under way, and a continuing high level of housing construction, are expected to require additional expansion of the mineral aggregates industry, which has many complex problems. To assist producers of such materials as sand, gravel, and stone, the bureau will broaden its mineral aggregates research. Studies scheduled for these commodities during fiscal year 1957 include mining, blasting, and processing technics, and waste-disposal methods.

Fluorine, sulfur, abrasives, clays, and phosphate rock will receive additional research funds and the bureau also will broaden its projects for collecting facts about water as a mineral resource.

The appropriation for the bureau's helium research is $94,700, the same as last year's, and will permit studies in the occurrence, processing, production, transportation, and utilization of this lightweight, nonflammable gas. Production of helium is financed with money received from its sale.

A $6 million expansion in the bureau's helium program is well under way. Plans for increasing the capacity of the Exell, Texas, helium plant have been completed and the Bureau soon will invite bids on the construction job. It already has purchased approximately $2 million in major equipment items and expects to spend about $4 million more on construction, with the expanded plant going into operation next spring. The construction money is a carryover from 1955's fiscal year allotments.

In addition, the bureau is installing at its Amarillo, Tex., plant a $2 million unit which will extract nitrogen as well as helium from natural gas. This unit—to be financed with money received from the sale of helium—will increase the heating value of gas obtained as a residue in the helium operations, making it more acceptable in fuel-gas markets. Since all helium-bearing natural gas has a high nitrogen content which lowers its heating value, operation of the new Amarillo unit will provide information that will help the natural gas industry solve its nitrogen-removal problems.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

The market continued in the doldrums last week. No price changes were reported and it appeared that this situation would continue through the coming month. Trading activity was also seasonally slower with overall consumption easier and consumer inquiry quiet. Although the steel strike has little direct relationship to this particular market, its impact will be felt in a number of indirect effects, it was felt. The cost of all steel products will inevitably go higher with the chemical industry feeling an almost immediate rise in container costs, it was felt.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 29, 1955
65.85	65.85	65.85	66.33

For Current Prices see Page 9

Consumption of seasonal chemicals and drugs such as citric acid, cream of tartar, tartaric acid, sodium benzoate, the parahydroxybenzoates and silver nitrate was reported to be holding up well. Despite the recent severe winter which damaged grapevines and hence was expected to curtail wine production this year, argols prices are not expected to go any higher, according to the representative importer for the combined requirements of domestic producers. Disturbed conditions in North Africa, a source of argols, were also not looked upon as capable of bringing about any additional strengthening in prices paid by buyers here, it was noted.

According to a recent trade report, another group of compounds has joined the sulfa drugs and the antibiotics in the fight against infection. This is the nitrofuran group of products, derived from furfural which has had a nitro-group added in the number five position on the ring, and which has been further modified by chemical reaction.

These products have the rare property of remaining effective against bacteria and fungi where resistant strains have been built up against the sulfas and antibiotics. Thus the medical man has a reserve weapon to draw upon when and if other agents begin to lose their effectiveness.

Other members of this group show anesthetic properties. Some are antihistaminic, and some affect certain types of cancer cells. So far, all exhibit a minimum toxic effect.

Acetylsalicylic Acid—Demand for acetylsalicylic acid was reported to be seasonably steady. Consumption of aspirin is generally smaller during the summer months in view of the decline in the usage of cold remedies which contain this drug. Supplies were adequate to meet current consumer requirements and expected to continue in the immediate future. Prices were unchanged.

The outlook for aspirin was good. Manufacturers of cold remedies are expected to begin anticipating their fall needs next month. Production of acetylsalicylic acid during May totaled 1,453,089 pounds, according to the United States Tariff Commission compared to 1,441,585 pounds in April, 1956.

Ascorbic Acid—The spot market was reported to be in good shape with producers currently enjoying a generally brisk demand. In addition to a steady rate of consumption in the manufacture of pharmaceutical items, consumption of ascorbic acid in food applications is steadily on the rise. Canned fruit drinks have enjoyed a steady rise in popularity and are outlets for a substantial amount of vitamin C, it was noted.

Prices are currently firm and expected to hold steady for the balance of the third quarter. The overall outlook for this drug is for continued growth in consumption.

Production of ascorbic acid and salts in May totaled 266,136 pounds according to the United States Tariff Commission compared to 214,645 pounds turned out during April.

Bismuth Salts—Demand for bismuth salts was reported to be routine. Supplies were adequate for market requirements and expected to continue in the immediate future. Prices were unchanged.

Citric Acid—Demand for this chemical continues at a brisk seasonal rate. Overall consumption of citric appears to be headed for a new high with both food and industrial uses on the rise. In addition to established uses in the food and industrial fields, another new market has been recently developed for this chemical.

Now being used as a sequestering agent during secondary oil recovery operations, the acid when added to well injection water reduces iron plugging, a major cause of flow stoppage. Consequently water injection rates are lowered and the time required to bring up the oil increases.

But, by adding citric (concentrations around 10 p.p.m.) to injection lines, iron precipitation is prevented by the formation of a chelate complex, it was said. Hence, recovery rates increase. Furthermore, the efficiency of some bactericides, nature's aid to increased flow, improves.

The chemical's value lies in its ability to sequester iron preferentially. This then prevents the precipitation of insoluble iron salts, even in the presence of other metallic ions such as calcium or magnesium.

Penicillin — Pharmaceutical usage of penicillin remained seasonally slower as was customary of most drugs during the warm weather months. Other applications, however, have become increasingly important. In addition to its use in animal feeds, penicillin has been a factor in the treatment of various plant diseases and considerable field work has been done on this aspect of a more extensive use of this antibiotics properties.

Supplies were adequate for current consumer requirements and prices unchanged. Production of penicillin and salts (bulk material only) totaled 32,468,701,000,000 International units in May, according to the Tariff Commission compared to 39,844,037,000,000 International units turned out in April.

Streptomycin — The spot market in streptomycin was running at a healthy pace in view of the seasonal easing in consumption in pharmaceutical applications. The use of streptomycin in agricultural applications has steadily increased and the potential for this end use is considerable.

Current supplies of streptomycin were reported to be adequate to meet consumers' requirements and were expected to continue in the immediate future. Prices were steady. Production of streptomycin in May totaled 5,026,406 grams according to the Tariff Commission compared to 5,818,923 grams in April. The output of dihydrostreptomycin amounted to 16,461,092 grams in May compared to 18,693,169 grams in April this year.

Sulfa Drugs — The market continues spotty. Demand for the sulfonamides, as a group, has fallen off in recent years, despite a rally a few years ago. The antibiotics have become the most important group of thereapeutic agents, it was noted.

Production of sulfa drugs (bulk material only) aggregated 291,280 in May according to the Tariff Commission compared to 235,722 pounds during April.

Botanicals

Botanical supply conditions continued to give dealers some concern last week. Despite a rise of more than 100 percent in the prices paid to botanical collectors at source, incentive has been lagging in view of the general availability of other more remunerative and less ardous work as well as the fact that migration of many of the economically poorer people has further cut down on the number of collectors of botanical drugs.

Mandrake root was in fair supply as a result of a considerably higher pay incentive to collectors and the fact that weather conditions this year have been favorable to a substantially sized crop.

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

The lobelia crop to date has been more or less of a failure, according to one prominent market source and followed the trend of the past two years when crops were also below normal size. Being an annual plant, reseeding of plants has been progressively less as the crop decreased each year. The senega root crop has been also scarce with weather conditions hampering the size of the crop and collections. Labor shortages in the Northwest for this type of work have also contributed substantially to the short crop.

Prices paid to collectors of white pine, wild cherry and sassafras barks, have also been increased over 100 percent. Collections of these botanicals, which are normally in adequate supply also have been disappointing in size.

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Oak Ridge Lab Completes Largest Cesium-137 Source

Completion of a 2000-curie cesium-137 gamma ray source has been announced by Arthur F. Rupp, director of the operations division at Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn. This is the second large cesium-137 source to be produced at the laboratory, which is operated by Union Carbide Nuclear Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, for the Atomic Energy Commission.

The first source, which contained 1540 curies of cesium-137, was completed in 1954 and is now in use for medical research at the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies. The second source will be used in a fission-product utilization program at the University of Michigan.

Cesium-137 is the most important long-lived (about thirty years) gamma ray-emitting isotope found in the by-products of nuclear fission. It is expected that, in addition to the well-known medical applications, millions of curies will be used by industry in the future for radiography, pasteurization of foods and drugs and catalyzing chemical reactions.

Plastics Conference Plans To Be Mapped August 22

Plans for the 1957 annual national conference of the Society of the Plastics Industry, to be held in Los Angeles next year, will be formulated at a meeting scheduled by James Prior, chairman of the SPI Pacific coast section, on August 22 in that city. Also at that time plans will be advanced for the proposed Pacific Coast Plastics Exposition to be sponsored by the society.

For some time the Pacific coast section has been anxious to act as host to SPI's annual conference. With the tremendous growth of the aircraft, construction, electronic, packaging and general industry in the area, west coast plastics manufacturers have urged holding a representative plastics trade show in California.

The recent annual conferences of the society have been departmentalized with separate sessions devoted to particular subjects such as aircraft, communications, packaging and transportation. Speakers from these industries have been scheduled to talk on plastics. They have dealt with particular applications, requirements, potentials and other pertinent subjects.

Alcolac's New Process Makes Detergent Powder

American Alcolac Corporation, Baltimore, Md., through development of a manufacturing process, is producing a new type of sodium lauryl sulfate powder. The new product, tradenamed "Sipex OP," is a dry, white powder of high (75%) active content.

Alcolac has installed a plant unit to take advantage of the production technique it has originated. Apart from the economies the process affords in the manufacture of sodium lauryl sulfate powders, the method also reportedly permits the one-step production of mixed sulfates and built detergent compositions of high uniformity.

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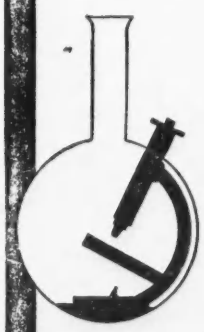

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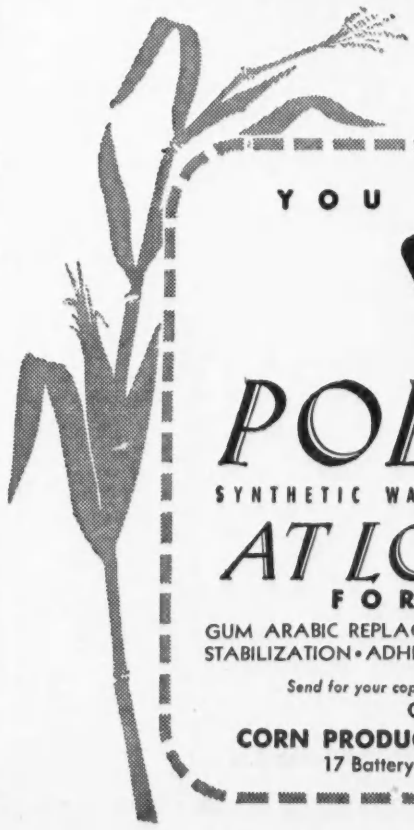

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COCONUT OIL—730 tons, E F Drew & Co, Cebu
40 dms, E F Drew & Co, Havana
234 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
330 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
349 tons, Cargill Inc, Manila
462 tons, Manila
COD OIL—100 dms, Atlas Refinery, Hamburg
CODLIVER OIL—473 dms, National City Bank, Lisbon
COPAL GUM—100 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Antwerp
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OX—6 dms, Merck & Co, Durban
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GINGER—137 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Lagos
24 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
ROOT—'85 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Freetown
GLUE—23 cs, Henneux Co, Rotterdam
DRY—331 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Antwerp
GRAPHITE—600 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bremen
900 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Hamburg
295 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Mombasa
250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
50 bgs, National City Bank, Genoa
GUAR GUM—80 bgs, Heemsoth Kerner, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
130 bgs, Meer Corp, Hamburg
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Hamburg
GYPSUM—25,047 tons, U S Gypsum Co, antsport
13,731 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
HALIBUTLIVER OIL—1 dm, Arista Oil Products Co, Halifax
HOLEAF OIL—2 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Hongkong
HOSTALEN—1,555 bgs, Hercules Powder Co, Rotterdam
IRON OXIDE—600 bgs, Naftone Inc, Hamburg
2 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Bremen
KOLA NUTS—149 bgs, Lagos
LABDANUM GUM—17 cs, Alicante
LEMON OIL—17 dms, National City Bank, Vera Cruz
200 qu cs, Fritzsche Bros, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—12 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Cochin
10 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Cochin
28 dms, Cochin
LICORICE ROOT—579 bls, S B Penick & Co, Piraeus
630 bls, Chemical Bank, Patras
LIME OIL—6 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Port Au Prince
LITHARGE—232 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LOCUST BEAN—200 bgs, Superintendence Co, Casablanca
GUM—50 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Messina
150 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Messina
5,573 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
200 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Rotterdam
1,258 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Portimao
336 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
1,000 bgs, J L Quesada, Barcelona
200 bgs, John Holt & Co, Apapa
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—440 cks, J S Young Co, Kingston
MACE—32 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Rotterdam
MAGNESITE—550 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Rotterdam
2,248 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Cochin
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—75 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
TRISILICATE—60 dms, London
MANGANESE—36 cks, D C Andrews, Liverpool
MANGROVE BARK—769 bgs, Knight Smith & Co, Lourenco Marques
MANNA—2 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Palermo
MARINE OIL COMPOUND—600 bgs, Chemical Bank Oslo
MENTHOL—20 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Hamburg
100 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Rio de Janeiro
75 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Santos

MERCURIC AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—2 cs, Gallard Schlesinger, Southampton
CYANIDE—2 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Southampton
MONTAN WAX—108 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Rotterdam
22 bgs, Koster Keunen, Rotterdam
600 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rio de Janeiro
MYRRH GUM—32 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Aden
NAPHTHOL—9 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
NICKEL CHLORIDE—48 bbls, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Bremen
SULFATE—80 bbls, Kristiansand
NIGER SEED—118 bgs, Massawa
NUTMEG—450 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Grenada
150 bgs, East India Trading Co, Grenada
23 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
56 bgs, Shippers Product Corp, London
112 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, London
56 bgs, A G Dunn, London
27 bls, Shippers Product Corp, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Grenada
50 bgs, A G Dunn, Grenada
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—2 dms, Geismar & Co, Itajai
OJEFICA POWDER—2 dms, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
OLIBANUM GUM—134 bgs, Massawa
OLIVE OIL—41 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Malaga
200 dms, National City Bank, Seville
53 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Buenos Aires
508 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
300 dms, Hanover Bank, Malaga
863 dms, National City Bank, Malaga
125 dms, Credit Suisse, Malaga
100 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Seville
243 dms, Credit Suisse, Seville
26 dms, National City Bank, Tarragona
248 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Tarragona
100 dms, A Fantis, Genoa
ORANGE OIL—1 ck, Coty Products Corp, Havre
6 hf cs, Dodge & Olcott, Messina
PEEL—18 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Alicante
ORRIS ROOT—100 bgs, Leghorn
PALMKERNEL OIL—503 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
299 tons, Capitol City Products Co, Matadi
199 tons, Matadi
PAPAIN—20 cs, National City Bank, Mombasa
PAPRIKA—140 bgs, M Rothschild & Co, Alicante
50 bgs, W L Willner Co, Alicante
238 bgs, Rijeka
PEATMOSS—400 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
700 bls, Halfmoon Trading Co, Rotterdam
1,000 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
1,900 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
500 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bermen
1,500 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
550 bls, C FaFard, Bremen
PECTIN—50 kgs, T M Duche & Sons, Copenhagen
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
140 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
70 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
240 bgs, Cochin
RED—50 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Kingston
80 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kingston
25 bgs, Mombasa
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—311,873 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
105,619 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
113,880 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
209,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Purto La Cruz
110,345 bbls, British American Oil Co, Las Piedras
PHENYL TRIMETHYL AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—6 dms, Hoffman La Roche Inc, Hamburg
PIMENTO LEAF OIL—2 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Kingston
5 gms, Ungerer & Co, Kingston
PINENEEDLE OIL—5 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Hamburg
8 dms, Antwerp
POLYGLYCERINE ESTERS—4 cks, Integral Products Inc, Aarhus
POPPY SEED—360 bgs, R T French Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R J Spitz, London
517 bgs, Louis Furth, Buenos Aires
100 bgs, Joel Bieler, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Buenos Aires
POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE—10 bbls, L B Russell Chemicals Inc, Hamburg
METABISULFITE—45 kgs, A Gusmer, London
SILICATE—907 bgs, Sylvania Electric Products, Rotterdam
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—30 dms, P H Petry, Mombasa
FLOWERS—39 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Dar es Salaam
PYRITES—216 cks, American Metal Co, Leixoes
QUEBRACHO CRYSTALS—120 bgs, Glasgow
RADIUM ELEMENT—2 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RED IRON OXIDE—10 cks, J H Rhodes & Co, Liverpool
441 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Malaga
270 bgs, Malaga
RHATANY ROOT—80 bgs, Callao
RICE STARCH—80 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bremen
134 bgs, American Key Products, Trieste
ROSEMARY LEAF—100 bls, M J Golombeck, Split
100 bls, Norwalk Mills, Split
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—5 dms, Hecht Levis & Kahn, Iquitos
ROSIN—100 bgs, Henley & Co, Hamburg
RUTILE SAND—800 bgs, Antwerp
RUTIN—37 dms, Brown Bros, Sydney
7 dms, Commercial Banking Co of Sydney, Melbourne
RYANIA—3,862 bdls, S B Penick & Co, Port of Spain
SACCHARIN—2 cs, Rotterdam
SAFFLOWER—63 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Calcutta
SAGE LEAF—1,050 bls, Trieste
OIL—4 cs, B Heller & Co, Rijeka
SANDALWOOD—80 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Madras
OIL—4 cs, Kane Import Corp, Madras
10 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Madras
SASSAFRAS OIL—10 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Yokohama
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
300 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
300 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Hamsen Shellac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Bunge Corp, Calcutta
500 bgs, Calcutta
SENNA LEAF—200 bls, Meer Corp, Colombo
100 bls, Colombo
SESAME SEED—336 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Puerto Barrios
560 bgs, A Sahadi & Co, Puerto Barrios
224 bgs, Greenwich Seed Co, Puerto Barrios
112 bgs, Joel Bieler, Puerto Barrios
448 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Salvador
SHARKLIVER OIL—30 dms, Collett Week Corp, Keelung
SHELLAC—50 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
50 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bremen
SOAP BARK—203 bls, S B Penick & Co, Valparaiso
115 bls, S B Penick & Co, San Antonio
SODIUM ALGINATE—10 dms, T M Duche & Sons, Glasgow
BICARBONATE—352 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CARBONATE MONOHYDRATE—20 bgs, S Stern Henry, Liverpool
CYANIDE—550 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
GLYCEROPHOSPHATE—3 dms, Liverpool
SILICOFLUORIDE—334 bgs, H Sundheimer, Yokohama
400 bgs, H Sundheimer, Hamburg
905 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
SULFATHIAZOLE—22 cs, Vineland Poultry Lab, Port Au Prince
STYRAX—71 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Trieste
SWORDFISHLIVER OIL—15 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
TANNING EXTRACT—20 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
20 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Hamburg
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,600 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
4,124 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bangkok
300 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
3,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Santos
100 bgs, American Metograph Co, Santos
500 bgs, First National Boston, Santos
30 bgs, Imco Trading Co, Itajai
2,400 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
1,400 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Henrique Lage
TAR ACID—100 dms, Glasgow
TARTARIC ACID—10 kgs, G M Mortati Co, Palermo
60 kgs, Byco Ltd, Palermo
TEATREE OIL—1 dm, Sydney
THYME LEAF—72 bls, Seeke & Kade, Marseille
195 bgs, M J Golombeck, Alicante
THYROID POWDER—1 dm, B M T Commodity Corp, Copenhagen
TITANIUM PIGMENT—2 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
610 dms, Miny Corp, Venice
TURMERIC—128 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Port Au Prince
56 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Madras
290 bgs, M J Golombeck, Madras
116 bgs, C Czarinkow, Madras
70 bgs, L E Ransom Co, Madras
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—200 bgs, T H Deutz, Antwerp
5 dms, Esca Commercial Agency, Rotterdam
UREA, SYNTHETIC—4,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VALONIA EXTRACT—280 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Piraeus
BEANS—46 cs, J Manheimer, Antalaha
12 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Vera Cruz
VANILLA BEANS—56 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Vera Cruz
12 cs, Vera Cruz
VITAMIN B1—2 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Kobe
WATTLE BARK—841 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
EXTRACT—524 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Durban
WAX—50 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg
60 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
WHITING—928 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, London
3,200 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—100 dms, N I Malmstrom, Bremen
20 dms, National City Bank, Melbourne
100 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Manchester
75 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
YLANG YLANG OIL—4 cans, Olfactors Inc, Majunga
ZINC OXIDE—1,200 bgs, Vera Cruz

Los Angeles

DAMMAR GUM—28 bgs, Singapore
FERROUS SULFATE—2,000 bgs, Japan Trading, Inc., Kobe
FISHLIVER OIL—1 dm, Universal Foreign Service Company, Yokohama
GYPSUM ROCK—10,203 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Company, San Marcos
LIVERMEAL—448 bgs, H V Nootbaar & Co, Auckland
MOLASSES—1,712 tons, Southwestern Sugar Molasses Co, Manzanillo
PEATMOSS—250 bls, Nootbaar & Co, Bremen
200 bls, John Schu Company, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—114 bgs, Singapore
834 bgs, Djakarta
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—29,932 tons, Wilshire Oil Co, Aruba
28,873 tons, General Petroleum Corp, Puerto La Cruz
11,563 tons, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
31,550 tons, Union Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
21,248 tons, The Texas Company, Puerto La Cruz
16,757 tons, The Texas Company, Puerto La Cruz
SEAWEED, POWDERED—5 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products, Halifax
SEEDLAC—95 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—354 bgs, Durban
CASTOR OIL—222 tons, Bombay
CHINA CLAY—25,794 bgs, Fowey
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Glasgow
100 dms, Manchester
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, Kobe
EARTH COLORS—1,909 bgs, Larnaca
EPSOM SALT—700 bgs, Bremen
FISH OIL—54 dms, Brevik
FUEL—120,019 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
GYPSUM—6,318 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
539 bgs, Liverpool
MAGNESIUM OXIDE—200 cs, Glasgow
MANGANESE CARBONATE—199 bgs, Yokohama
MOLASSES—1,206,025 gals, Antilla
1,026,370 gals, Bufadero
725,251 gals, Pastelillo
NAPHTHALENE—945 bgs, Rotterdam
2,322 bgs, Antwerp
350 bgs, Hamburg
PEATMOSS—2,000 bls, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—105,505 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
120,763 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
254,884 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
248,804 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
165,530 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
15,466 tons, The Texas Co, Sidon
213,821 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
192,832 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mina Al Ahmadi
289,591 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
208,610 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
SPERM OIL—100 dms, Glasgow
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,000 bgs, Bangkok
UREA—500 bgs, Genoa
VANILLA BEANS—59 cs, Tamatave
40 cs, Vera Cruz
WATTLE EXTRACT—640 bgs, Durban
WHITING—1,600 bgs, Antwerp
ZINC OXIDE—1,400 bgs, London

San Francisco

BEEF EXTRACT—393 cs, International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE—500 dms, Hoyt Shepston & Sciaroni, Yokohama
COPRA—50 tons, Cargill Inc, Iloilo
1,730 tons, Procter & Gamble, Cagayande Oro
1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Tabaco
89 tons, Internatio Rotterdam, Cebu
89 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
600 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
1,093 tons, Procter & Gamble, Cebu
500 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
LIVERMEAL—515 bgs, Ovimpex Inc, Buenos Aires
OITICICA OIL—88 tons, Brazilian Industrial Oils Inc, Fortaleza
OLIVE OIL—500 dms, A Giurlani & Bro, Leghorn
PEPPER, BLACK—320 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—120,455 bbls, Tide Water Associated Oil Co, La Libertad
211,568 bbls, Tide Water Associated Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—100 bgs, Gothenburg
SAFFRON—4 cs, Monteverde & Parodi, Genoa
WOOD FLOUR—2 dms, Wm J Stange Co, Gothenburg
ZINC CHLORIDE—18 dms, Antwerp
ZINC-AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—200 bgs, Antwerp

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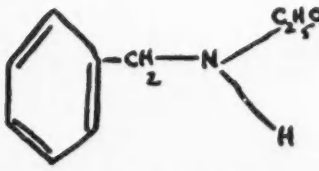

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Dealers reported a relatively slack period last week, with the prices of a number of essential oils and related aromatic chemicals easing on spot. Leading the roster of softening materials was bois de rose, carrying with it the two aromatic chemicals, linalyl acetate and linalool. Bois de rose's decline last week of 35c. per pound was one of the heaviest made in the long history of decline for the oil. The new listing is $2.65 per pound. Linalool also declined 35c. per pound, now listing at $3.75; linalyl acetate fell 35c. per pound in both the 92 percent and 96 percent qualities.

Reports of the sharp break in Formosan shipping prices for citronella have already brought the prices of that oil down for most qualities. However, the steep decline in advance listings make it obvious, dealers noted, that further softening is inevitable. At present, spot citronella activities are quiet. However, movement is expected by the beginning of Fall.

Chinese peppermint oil has reportedly declined in price. Though this would have little immediate effect upon the spot market, since little if any of this material reaches here, the effect should be felt upon the world scene.

Dealers reported here last week that citrus oils continued to show good strength. A factor that may soon bring about movement in listings in the market is the new quality lemon oil brought out by exchange. The new material, though not as completely processed as the more expensive lemon oil put out by the Company, is claimed to be of as high quality. The new listing, $4.50 per pound is the same as the going price of lemon oil produced by independent growers.

In the seeds and spices, though not too much activity was noted, dealers reported that what little there was was firming. Reports on pepper noted that the market, strengthened through a heavy government sale, looked very steady. White pepper also was reported holding well, though some dealers noted shading in certain areas. Cloves appeared to be showing short supply on stock and as a result reportedly might advance. Both nutmegs and mace paused temporarily pending evidence of actual consumer demand according to one dealer. Some concern was noticeable over reports that the port of Macassar had been closed due to an epidemic of small pox. Offerings from source were light and high.

Price Trends

Advanced

Coumarin, 10c. per lb.

Reduced

Linalool, 35c. per lb.
Linalyl acetate, 90-92%, 35c. per lb.
96%, 35c. per lb.
Oil, bois de rose, 35c. per lb.
Citronella, Ceylon, 8c. per lb.
Formosan, 35c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 22, 1955
138.22	138.36	137.69	134.84

For Current Prices see Page 9

Essential Oils

Bois de Rose—Though this material has realized a few temporary respites from its steady decline, last week marked a further softening and drop in price. The new listing of $2.65 per pound is 35c. less than the previous quote. The material has been in a soft position for better than a year. Originally, a number of years back, bois de rose was in great demand. The Brazilian government, recognizing the need, aided growers in the development of source areas. However, the situation eventually got out of hand and, since then, far more material has been present on the market than could possibly be accommodated. During the past few years, material has been channeled through Peruvian ports at lower than the going rate of Brazilian bois de rose. This has further loosened the market. Dealers voiced no hope for alleviation of the present situation claiming that only time and the development of further demand can heal the situation.

Citronella—Dealers abroad have noted the sharp break in shipping prices out of Formosa, especially for October. While reports from the primary center earlier this year had indicated a market increase in world demand, the break in shipping prices as well as the frequency of offerings led dealers here to believe that this year's production of oil has been large, and stocks in the source area have become burdensome. Spot prices have been slow to reflect the decline due to small stocks, and the fact that the local holdings had been purchased earlier this year at high prices.

With sizable orders having been placed at the much lower September-October quotes, comparatively little buying interest was reportedly being shown in spot lots of Formosan material. Dealers reported that local inventories are being held to a minimum.

Ceylon quality citronella oil is already reflecting the easement. The new listing of 90c. per pound is 8c. less than the previous quotes. Formosan material dropped 35c. per pound to a $1.65-$1.90 listing. Some dealers noted that Formosan material should go beneath a dollar between now and October.

Geranium—Because of the unrest in the primary center, dealers here reported last week, geranium oil was showing increasing strength with some dealers reportedly having increased selling prices by almost a dollar per pound.

Lemon—Exchange brand last week brought out a new quality lemon oil at a listing identical to that of the going inside independent quote, dealers here have reported. The listing is $4.50 per pound. The new lemon oil, according to a release sent out by exchange, is similar, quality-wise, in all respects but one to its more expensive quality lemon oil. The new product is not treated with the last half of the dewaxing process used on the more expensive material. The new oil, the release noted, was designed especially for manufacturers who require a slightly lower priced product, but one that does not differ in the basic essentials from the higher priced oil. The first grade of lemon oil is now selling for $5 per pound. Italian material is being quoted at $5.50 per pound.

Peppermint—Reports have filtered in of a drop of about 58c. per pound in Chinese peppermint oil, dealers here have reported. It was noted that this might be regarded as an indication of a good crop this year. However, no accurate crop estimates are likely to be forthcoming. Though little if any of this material reaches this country, it must be remembered that the Chinese material leaves it's mark on the world market and thus, indirectly, is felt here.

Spearmint—Dealers noted that in spite of the fast approaching newcrop season for this oil, prices and positions remained relatively steady for spearmint oil. The general tendency has been in the past for heavy holders to commence shading prices on spot about this time of year. However, dealers said, though some of this was noted, the material for the most part stood steady at the market listing. This was also true to a great degree in peppermint oil, it was reported.

Aromatic Chemicals

Coumarin—This material showed the first rise in price for some time last week, dealers here reported. The new listing of $3.70 per pound is 10c. higher than the previous quote. Dealers noted that it's been more than a year since producers voluntarily discontinued the sale of coumarin for edible purposes. In spite of this, they said, its use in cosmetics, perfumes and a general line of industrial applications has been running at high level. The $3.70 listing stands for 25 pound drums. The material in 200 pound drums is going for $3.60 per pound.

Linalool — This aromatic chemical dropped 35c. per pound from its previous listing on the spot market last week, dealers reported. The new quote is $3.75 per pound. The material is following, dealers noted, the lead of the source material, bois de rose, which took a further headlong drop last week.

Linalyl Acetate—Two qualities of this material slipped in price last week, dealers reported. The new listings for 90-92 percent material is $3.65 per pound, a drop of 35c. per pound; 96 percent material is now selling for $4.05 per pound, also a 35c. drop from the previous quote. Dealers attributed the drop in the price of this ma-

Essential Oils

terial as in the decline of linalool, to the further softening of source material, bois de rose.

Seeds and Spices

Cloves—Shipment levels advanced and spot are moving upward, reports here on spot noted last week. Owing to the fact that little attention has been shown this materials, dealers said, the general tightness of supply is beginning to be felt.

Pepper — Good trading reportedly firmed the market last week, dealers here reported. Spurred by the placement of a government order for about 200 tons, grinders sought to extend coverage in the August arrival positions. A good part of the Sarawak afloat was committed by this demand. Surprisingly enough this volume of business only added fractions to the general price level. However, it did serve to eliminate pressure on the spot market that might have developed, due to the heavy imports of new Sarawak in prospect.

Foreign markets showed little change, dealers reported. Singapore's offerings of Sarawak were firm and fully on a par with afloat levels. The heavy business of the last month or so seemed to have absorbed enough of the new crop to cause holders to become reluctant to meet bids from this side. One significant development was the appearance of competitive lampong offerings. These no doubt served to check enthusiasm generated by the demand in our market. They also served to weaken India a fraction. On the whole, however, future delivery positions of Malabar/Lampong are only a cent or so under spot levels.

Prices for white pepper held their recent gain due to persistantly high cables from source, dealers reported. However, it was noted that shadings in some areas prevailed on both spot and afloat material. This was reportedly attributed to profit taking and was said to not reflect any weakness abroad.

'Diazinon' Tolerance Request Filed Second Time by Geigy

Geigy Agricultural Chemicals Inc., New York, last week proposed a tolerance of one part per million for residues of "Diazinon" in or on apples, cabbage, cherries, and pears in a petition filed with the Food and Drug Administration.

This was a refiling of an earlier petition that had been withdrawn for amendments. Chemically, the pesticide "Diazinon" consists of 0,0-diethyl 0-(2-isoproply-6-methyl-4-pyrimidinyl) thiophosphate.

Oils Purchase Funds Are Granted for Italy

An authorization to purchase 34.5 million pounds of cottonseed oil or soybean oil with funds advanced by the United States government was issued to Italy last week by the Department of Agriculture. Sales contracts between suppliers and importers made on or after August 2, 1956, and on or before November 30, 1956, will be eligible for financing. Shipment from US ports must be made not later than December 31, 1956.

Contempt Citation Faces Gov't in Soapmakers Suit

Attorney General Herbert Brownell expects to decide this week on what steps to take to quash a threatened citation for contempt of court made last week by Federal Judge Alfred R. Modarelli at Newark, N. J., growing out of the government's civil antitrust suit against a group of soap manufacturers.

Mr. Brownell was threatened with contempt for his refusal to turn over the minutes of a grand jury investigation of the soap manufacturers to their lawyers. He said that it would violate the confidences of the witnesses who testified at the grand jury hearings and set a precedent that would be harmful to the system of grand jury investigation.

The grand jury refused to return any criminal indictments after its 18 months investigation and the government followed this up by bringing a civil action. Named as defendants against charges of unlawful price fixing are Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., Jersey City, N. J., Lever Brothers Co., New York, and the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, New York.

Fatty Acid June Output Declines Below May Level

Production of fatty acids in June was 35.1 million pounds, approximately 2 million pounds less than the previous month's total of 37.1 million pounds, but some 0.3 million pounds above the June 1955 figure of 34.8 million pounds.

Total disposition was 33.3 million pounds, some 3.3 million pounds below last month, and about 4.2 million pounds below June, 1955. This included some 1.5 million pounds of sales within the industry, so that actual disposition outside the industry is overstated to this extent. Stocks, including work-in-process, totalled 52.5 million pounds, about 3.2 million pounds above last month's level.

FDA Simplification Bill Is Sent to White House

House bill 9547 to simplify and standardize the procedures of the Food and Drug Administration in issuing or amending its orders was sent to the White House for the President's signature by congress last week.

The bill, which previously passed the house, applies to the drug sections of the law the same principles now applicable under the food sections of the law by requiring hearings to be held on any proposed new order or amendment whenever a request for such hearings has been made.

Los Angeles Paint Club Installs Its New Officers

Los Angeles Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association has installed R. E. Alexander of U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, a division of National Distillers Products Corporation, as its president for the 1956-57 term. Other 1956-57 officers are:

Vice-president, G. D. Wartman of Sherwin-Williams Company; secretary-treasurer, Tom Dowling, and executive secretary, Sol Smith.

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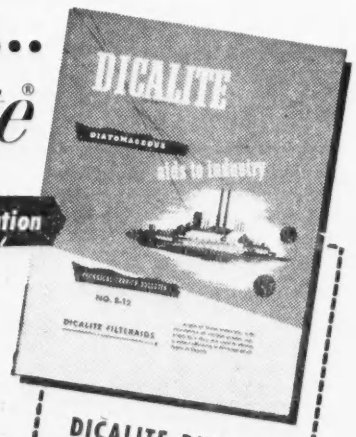

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Coatings Materials

The price of copper oxide was reported steady at recently reduced levels of 54c. per pound for black and 64½c. per pound for red. These quotations were posted the previous week in response to a 6c. decline in copper. Sales of prime pigments remained seasonably sluggish last week as vacation shutdowns continued to spread through consuming industries, notably in the paint field. In plasticizers, though, the sales pace was showing the beginnings of an upturn. According to one maker, this development reflected increased buying interest on the part of automobile makers, controverting a previous report that this outlet would remain quiet through 1955.

There was some talk in the shellac trade last week that temporary shortages might develop as a result of anticipated delays in shipments from Calcutta. But no signs of this have developed and most dealers expect the supply picture to remain normal. Buying of natural resins was seasonally slow and generally limited to prompt requirements.

In anticipation of the coming flush season, buyers of argentine casein are said to be taking material only for short term needs. Last week's price for Argentine material was 22¼-23c. per pound, about ¼c. above the previous quotation. New Zealand casein was unchanged at 24-25c. per pound.

Price Trends

Advanced
Casein, Arg., ¼c. per lb.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100 = 1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 29, 1955
100.13	100.13	100.14	97.17

For Current Prices see Page 9

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—Sales of this material have slowed to a sluggish summer pace, it was reported. The price has continued unchanged since early in the year, reflecting a stable market for the basic metal. Supplies are ample.

Cadmium Colors—Prices of all varieties were reported steady. Selenide lithopones were said to be still in very tight supply, with shippings delayed 40 to 60 days. Supplies of mercury lithopones are plentiful, with the sales pace moving upwards.

Copper Oxides — Quotations have steadied at recently reduced levels of 54c. per pound for black copper oxide, and 64½c. per pound for red. The reductions offset a corresponding decline in copper metal. Sales were seasonably slow with supplies adequate.

Iron Blues—Effective August 1, blue alkali and soft textured milori blue will be advanced from 52c. to 57c. per pound. The standard and densified types of milori blue will remain 52c. per pound.

Lead Pigments—Prices held steady against a seasonably slow rate of sales. Business is likely to remain slow, observers say, until the end of the vacation season. The price picture appears stable, because of stability in pig lead.

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show production in pounds for May and list April's figures for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:—

Production	†April	† May
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:—		
Laminating resin	8,817,467	8,828,120
Adhesive resins	2,835,023	2,769,800
Protective coating resins, modied, unmodified, except by rosin	2,673,802	2,733,826
Urea and melamine resins:—		
Adhesive resins	10,047,013	10,230,930
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	3,708,570	3,116,154
Styrene resins:—		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	7,698,851	8,026,653
Vinyl resins:—		
Total all types	65,487,045	63,977,448
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:—		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	22,943,753	23,524,011
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials, except styrene	5,378,222	5,692,352
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:—		
Unmodified	*270,078	282,787
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials, except styrene	991,193	1,142,902
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:—		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gums, esterified with glycerol)	1,190,988	1,277,081
esterified with other alcohols, (pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.)	1,427,748	1,219,205
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:—		
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid resins	2,175,087	2,142,070
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids.	3,454,483	2,955,453
All other modifications.	3,570,703	3,898,727
Coumarone—indene and petroleum polymer resins	20,343,944	20,966,161
Miscellaneous synthetic plastics and resins materials:—		
Protective coating resins (including epichlorhodrin, acrylic polyester, silicone and other resins)	697,171	1,142,783

† Partly estimated.
* Revised.

Natural Resins

Gum—Prices were firmly maintained in a market characterized by quiet trading and emphasis on short term needs. No change in the supply picture was observed. Material continued to arrive on schedule and in quantities sufficient for current market needs.

Shellac—There was some talk in the trade last week of the possibility that shipments of shellac might be delayed in the coming weeks due to complications at Calcutta. But the feeling was by no means universal, and most dealers expected that shipments and supply levels would remain normal. The latter point of view appeared to be governing the market, as trading continued quiet and prices held steady and unchanged. Supplies were in good balance with consumer requirements. Buying interest centered on prompt needs.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum
(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. July 20	Mon. July 23	Tues. July 24	Wed. July 25	Thur. July 26
Drums—					
M	...	$8.00	...	...	...
WG	...	8.13	$8.15	...	...
WW	...	8.23	8.27	...	...
Bags—					
G	$87.90	...	...	...	$7.80
N	...	...	7.98§	$7.93	...
WG	...	...	8.00	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended July 20)—
WW, $7.75; WG, $7.69§; N, $7.57; M or better, $7.57.

Sales, USDA
616* 1,097* 320* 160* 160*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through N, $9.40; WG, $9.55; WW, $9.65.

Turpentine, Gum
(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.535	.5375	.539§	.54	.5375
Sales	8,000¶	4,000¶	24,000¶	14,000¶	4,000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63½c. l.c.l. 75c.

* Drums equivalent; ¶ Gallons. § Average price.

Lacquer Materials

Citrates—Use of these plasticizers in food packaging has been gaining rapidly it was reported. With no changes scheduled in stearic acid, quotations on citrates appear steady. Supply levels were reported to be in good balance with demand.

Dioctyl Adipate—One maker reported last week that the sales pace had shown a slight improvement despite the seasonal shutdowns in many industries. This, he felt, reflected firmer interest on the part of automobile manufacturers, in contrast to previous reports of continued quiet in that outlet. Sales to paint makers were still seasonably sluggish. The supply picture was said to be showing good balance.

Phthalates—As with other plasticizers, this material was said last week to be strengthening. One producer reported increased buying by automobile makers, indicating that production in that industry may be slated for a pick up this fall, despite previous bearish predictions. Price of all phthalates were reported steady and unchanged. Quotations on dibutyl phthalate continue unchanged at 32½c. per pound for drums in carlots, 33½c. per pound for drums in less than carlots, and 30c. per pound for carlots.

Miscellaneous

Casein — Opinion on Argentine stocks varied last week, but informed estimates

Coatings Materials

indicated fairly ample supplies. In anticipation of the coming flush season, consumers were said to be restricting their buying to actual needs. The price of Argentine material was reported firm at 22¼c. to 23c. per pound, ex dock, New York. According to trade sources, European countries have been buying a fair volume of casein in Argentina.

Dried Blood, Soluble—Quotations were reported steady at 13c.-14c. per pound for carlots, 15c.-17c. per pound for truckloads, and 15½c.-35½c. per pound for less than truckloads. Demand was on a seasonal basis, with material in normal supply.

Stearates—Prices were steady and unchanged. The level of business was reported to have fallen to an average summer pace. Supplies were plentiful.

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Standards Bureau

—Continued from page 7

early in June after details about the proposed site had been presented to house and senate appropriations committees. Plans for the site have been given to the National Capital Planning Commission and to the Regional Planning Council, and it is expected that these groups will work with the bureau in utilizing the land. The General Services Administration will participate in planning and will supervise construction.

The Bureau occupied its present site on Connecticut avenue in Washington in 1903. Since that time its responsibilities have greatly increased, largely as a result of the rapid expansion of technology and the growth of scientific research. Extensive programs of research and development must now be conducted in the physical sciences and engineering to meet the needs of science and industry for new and improved standards and measurement methods. The new site will enable the bureau to plan for a more up-to-date plant consistent with its continually increasing responsibilities.

Many of the buildings on the present site are temporary in nature, and even the permanent buildings are outmoded from the viewpont of modern technology. Renovation and modernization of this plant would be costly, amounting to more than half the estimated cost of a complete new facility, it was pointed out. Space for further expansion is also lacking on the present site.

It is expected that the new location will make possible a more modern research operation in structures that can be very efficiently managed. In addition, the new site will provide the benefits of a rural location where scientific programs can be undertaken without interfering in community life and without urban interference to important bureau projects. The rural location will remove the bureau's work from the variety of mechanical, electrical, and atmospheric disturbances present in a city and will reduce the effect of these forces upon precise scientific measurements.

In addition to its Washington laboratories, the bureau maintains a major research center in Boulder, Col., and twenty widely-scattered field stations. The Boulder laboratories are concerned with radio propagation research, radio standards, and cryogenic engineering. Most of the field stations are engaged in gathering data on radio propagation.

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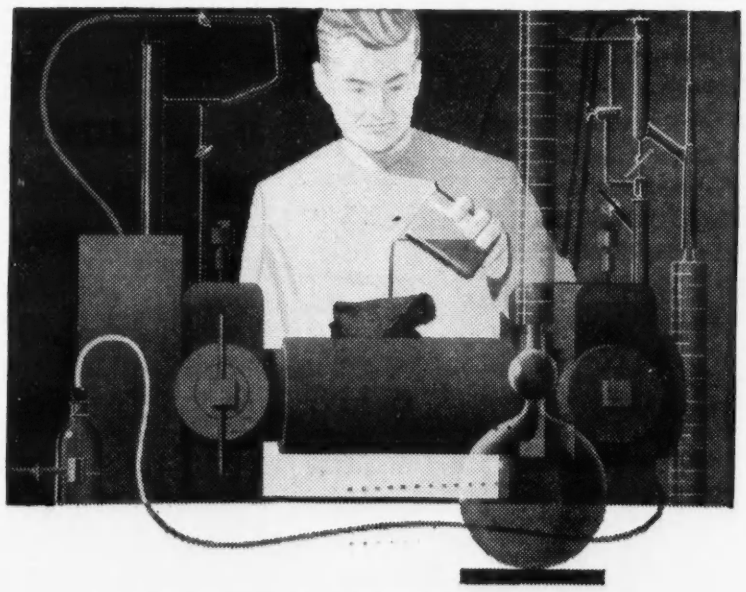

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Lower prices for edible oils featured the oils and fats market last week. Prices dropped fractionally for soybean, cottonseed, and corn oils as result of favorable progress in the soybean and cotton crop. The market fluctuated with soybeans, which rallied and closed firmer. Trading was light and spotty at the lower levels.

Tallow and greases also were weaker and declined fractionally. Trading was limited chiefly for domestic needs, while export business continued to lag. Edible animal oils were lower and oleo oil and oleo stearine dropped sharply,while lard was steadier and unchanged.

Linseed oil was steadier with firmer flaxseed market, and quotations were maintained at former levels. Trading was confined to actual needs. Improved business was noted in Brazilian castor oil which took place at the recent fractional decline. Tung oil was quiet and unchanged. Oiticica also was inactive. Export and domestic interest in crude menhaden was quiet. Prices were nominal and unchanged. Trading in refined fish oil was restricted to small lots for actual needs, while tankcars were shadable.

Scarcity of cottonseed meal for nearby delivery further strengthened this market and prices were lifted $2 per ton. Soybean meal was weaker and dropped $2 per ton.

Price Trends

Advanced
Cottonseed meal, $2 per ton.
Cocoa butter, ½c. per lb.

Reduced
Greases, ¼c. per lb.
Oil, coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Corn, crude ⅛c. per lb.
refd., ⅞c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Oleo, 1½c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ⅝c. per lb.
refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, 1½c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $2 per ton.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 29, 1955
117.79	117.80	118.63	105.61

For Current Prices see Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Business was confined to actual needs. Domestic oil was quotably unchanged. No. 1 Brazilian oil was sold at 18c. to 18¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Coconut—Trading was quiet. Crude was easy and lower. Nearby shipment was quoted at 10⅝c. per pound, tankcars, and 10½c. August, f.o.b. Pacific coast and 11¾c., New York, prompt.

Corn—Crude was weaker with competing oils, and declined sharply. Sales were noted at 12½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined oil was lower at 16.09c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt.

Cottonseed—Futures developed a firmer tone and regained early losses after touching new lows for this move. Trading was active and mixed. September was in good demand with the trade lifting hedges.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, July 27, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
Sept.	872	15.16	14.13	14.76S
Oct.	120	14.80	14.13	14.72S
Dec.	418	14.85	14.09	14.68S
Mar.	90	14.65	14.08	14.57@14.60
May	72	14.68	14.09	14.55@14.57
July	13	14.55	14.20	14.55S
Sept. (1957)	2	14.25	14.15	14.40@14.50

Total sales, 1,592 contracts.

Export business was fairly active last week with West Germany reported to have booked about 5,000 tons of crude cottonseed oil for August-September. Interest in cash oil was inactive and prices were off fractionally. Refined salad was quoted at 16½c. per pound, tandkcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Crude oil closed firmer and reduced declines ¼c. per pound. Trading was reported slow. August sold down to 12¼c., tankcars, Valley, but closed at 12¾c., July-August, southeast and Valley. Sales were noted at 11¾c., Rio Grande, Texas, October-December, and closed 12c. bid August-September. At Waco August was 12½c. bid.

Italy was authorized to purchase 34,500,000 pounds of cottonseed or soybean oils by Department of Agriculture. Sale contracts booked from August 2 to November 30 will be eligible for financing. Shipments must be made not later than December 31.

Flaxseed—Market steady, trading quiet.

Minneapolis.—Trading in the cash flaxseed market was dull, marked by very light receipts and limited crushed demand. Bids were 3c. higher for shipment by August 10, while new-crop to-arrive bids were unchanged. Prices for nearby were at $3.35; new crop, $3.30. Crushers were not active bidders on new flaxseed, preferring to watch crop developments. Excellent growing conditions and rains led many traders to believe that the government's July estimate of 42,124,000 bushels would be revised upwards. It was anticipated that flax harvest in southern Minnesota and South Dakota would get under way in early August. A North Dakota report indicated 52% of flax acreage in the bloom stage, compared with 39% on the comparable date a year ago. Offering in the spot market amounted to only 7 cars and 2,100 bushels in oddlots. To arriving bookings totaled 24 cars and 6,500 bushels. Receipts of flax for all accounts were 43 cars, compared with 313 cars a year ago. Shipments totaled 16 cars, against 45 last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts 1955-56	Receipts 1954-55	Shipments 1955-56	Shipments 1954-55
Past week	75,250	565,250	28,000	78,750
Since Sept. 1	25,260,500	26,830,250	5,974,500	5,467,250

Oiticica—Buying interest was spotty, chiefly for nearby delivery. Tankcars were generally quoted at 15¼c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery, but shadable on a firm bid.

Olive—Trading continued slow. Spanish oil was unchanged and ranged from $3.45 to $3.55 per gallon, drums, duty paid, spot depending upon quality and quantity. Argentine oil was quoted at $3.20 to $3.30, same basis.

Palm—This market was dull and featureless. Clarified oil on spot was quoted at 15.65c. to 16.65c. per pound, drums, spot, as to quantity. Tankcars were nominal at 13¼c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery.

Peanut—Lower competing oils unsettled this market and prices dropped fractionally. Crude was sold at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment and 13¾c. asked. Refined was held at 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Rapeseed—Scarce supplies kept this market strong. Tankcars were quoted nominally at 23c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean—Crude rallied and erased a part of early losses. Trading was active. Crude sold down to 11⅝c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, July, and closed at 12⅛c. August-September sold at 12c.; October was 12⅛c. asked and November-

Cottonseed Crush: June

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during June and May, as compiled by Bureau of Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	June (Tons)	May (Tons)
Receipts	19,993	19,474
Crushed	151,035	257,523
Stocks	154,015	285,057

Crude Oil

	June (Pounds)	May (Pounds)
Produced	54,412,000	91,144,000
Stocks	14,949,000	18,812,000

Refined Oil

Refined oil totals will be issued shortly.

Cake and Meal

	June (Tons)	May (Tons)
Produced	74,363	123,115
Stocks	214,803	245,736

Hulls

	June (Tons)	May (Tons)
Produced	33,710	58,780
Stocks	105,461	125,993

Oils, Fats and Waxes

December, 12c. bid. Refined salad was lower and offered at 15.22c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,600 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, July 27, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		—Cents per pound—		
Sept.	2	11.60	11.53	12.10@12.25
Oct.	8	11.65	11.35	11.94@11.99
Dec.	28	11.68	11.05	11.68S
Mar.	2	11.37	11.37	11.67@11.75
May	5	11.25	11.15	11.65@11.75

Total sales, 45 contracts.

Tung—Consuming inquiry was more active, but trading was still limited. Tankcars were well held at 24½c per pound, New York, nearby delivery. Drums ranged from 26c. to 26½c. per pound, spot, according to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—This market was reported steady, with trading on the basis of $155 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports, prompt shipment.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	.....	1,483,000
Previous week	1,764,000	2,256,000
Corresponding week, 1955	309,000	.....
Total this year	28,548,700	45,607,000
Corresponding period, 1955	55,502,465	50,676,000

Cocoa Beans—Sales were reported at 48c. to 50c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Copra—Trading was light and spotty. Prompt shipment was sold at $147.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases — Prices were easy and declined fractionally. Trading was light. Export business continued slow. Yellow grease was sold at 6⅛c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, 6¼c. asked. Choice white was inactive and quoted at 7c. against bids of ⅛c. less.

Lard—Market was irregular and slightly lower. Cash lard was quoted at 11¼c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Trading was inactive. Market was easy and nominal at 18c. to 18½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity. Oleo stearine also was lower, ranging from 11c. to 11½c., same basis.

Tallow—Slow demand unsettled this market and prices declined ¼c. per pound. Bleachable fancy sold and bid at 6¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Extra was offered at 6⅝c.; special, 6¼c. and No. 1, 6c., same basis. Export business continued quiet. Fancy was lower at 8¼c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. and extra, 7⅞c., same basis. Edible tallow was quoted at 11¼c., tankcars, delivered.

Soybean Crush: June

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during June and May, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follows:—

Soybeans

	Tons	
	June	May
Receipts	313,696	452,824
Crushed	666,902	738,011
Stocks	1,099,525	1,452,731

Refined Oil

Refined oil totals will be issued shortly.

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	248,636,000	273,348,000
Stocks	93,238,000	87,328,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	517,252	570,221
Stocks	217,946	212,792

Fish Oils

Cod—This market was quiet, but steady. Tanked oil for prompt shipment was maintained at 11½c. per pound, drums, New York, exdock. Stocks on spot were quoted at 12c., drums.

Crude Menhaden—Trading continued slow. Export interest has slackened and market was merely nominal at 8½c. per pound, tankcars, works, Gulf and east coast. Supplies were reported limited due to poor fishing.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—There is a serious squeeze for immediate August at most producing points. Prices have advanced sharply and old process meal was practically unobtainable. Forty-one percent solvent for immediate and August was quoted at $60 per ton, sacked Memphis, with no offers from Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina for old crop meal. New crop offerings have dried up in view of the squeeze and practically all sellers have withdrawn after having offered a small tonnage of August through October. Earlier at $56 per ton sacked forty-one percent old process f.o.b. Georgia and Alabama mills.

Linseed Meal—Trading spotty. Prices without change.

Minneapolis.—There was fair demand for nearby requirements of linseed meal, although supplies were still rather limited. Most crushers have resumed operations following vacation shut-downs and the strike at one of the larger plants was settled. Prices on meal were steady. Shipping directions were good. Extracted linseed meal, 36% protein, was quoted at $53.50 a ton for July forward, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Old process expeller meal, in extremely tight supply, and quoted at $61.50 for July August; $60.50 for September December.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1955-56	1954-55
Past week	6,780,000	12,540,000
Since Sept. 1	676,730,000	601,860,000

Peanut Feed Meal — Trading in the southeast has been limited since supplies are practically exhausted. Occasional cars of forty-five percent protein have been moved at $56 per ton Georgia and Alabama shipping points. Volume was not large enough to establish a definite market.

Soybean Meal — Demand for soybean meal was slow and prices declined steadily all week. Old crop meal supplies remain ample. Forty-four percent was quoted at $53 per ton bulk, Decatur, unrestricted billing for July through September. Mississippi Valley production for August was available at $55 to $56 bulk f.o.b. shipping points.

Waxes

Active European buying has stiffened crude beeswax and trend of prices was higher. Offerings for shipment from South America and Africa were scarcer and at higher prices. Refined grades were steadier, reflecting the firmness of crude grades despite slow demand. Consuming inquiry for carnauba wax showed some improvement, with trading still confined to immediate delivery. Yellow grades continued scarce and were advanced at least 1c. per pound for spot stocks. Ceara No. 1 yellow was held at $1.44 to $1.46 per pound and Parahyba, $1.46 to $1.48, spot as to quantity. Stocks of yellow on spot were scarcer and offers for shipment were light. Sales of yellow were still tied-in with 1 ton of yellow to 5 tons of fatty on spot and for shipment from Brazil. Candelilla wax continued in tight supply on spot and offers for shipment from Mexico were negligible. Japan also was scarce on spot, and closely held.

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Mexican Chemical Outlook Bright as Ever

—Continued from page 4

sales amounted to $8.4 million, 43 percent of the value of production.

Between 1944 and 1950, the value of production rose 138 percent—from 94.4 million to 225.0 million pesos—but imports increased still more rapidly in value —from 147.0 to 562.6 million pesos.

Exports Also Climb

Exports in those seven years rose in value from 13.3 million pesos to 44.8 million pesos. The number of operating plants grew 263 to 330, and the number of persons employed by the industry to 19,000.

A brief resume of progress in various branches of the chemical industry follows:—

Pharmaceuticals—Pharmaceutical products have become an important part of the chemical industry. Mexican plants, which in large part are subsidiaries of US manufacturers, now are marketing pharmaceutical products worth well over $100 million a year. The number of laboratories in operation rose from 389 in 1950 to 400 in 1952, and the value of production from 23 million pesos in 1940 to 66 million in 1943 and 225 million in 1952.

Sulphuric Acid — Mining of the vast deposits of sulphur in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, which began in 1955, has led to the establishment of six new sulphuric acid plants in Mexico this year. The new plants will produce a total of 160 metric tons of acid a day. Production has grown from 57,500 metric tons in 1947 to 108,127 metric tons in 1954.

Sodium Alkalis—Production of alkalis for the soap, oil refining, ceramic, paper, textile, vegetable fibre, rubber and other industries has lagged a long way behind the gradually increasing demand. Mexican plants are producing insufficient quantities of caustic soda, sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, calcium hypochlorite, potassium chlorate, calcium carbonate, chlorine, and calcium oxide. Consumption of alkalis in 1954 reached 122,207 metric tons, but Mexican plants could supply only 22,322 metric tons.

The National Bank of Foreign Trade, a government agency, estimated that in 1955 consumption of caustic soda alone reached 47,000 metric tons, and anticipates that the demand will rise to 64,000 tons in 1960. Imports of caustic soda in 1954 totalled 25,452 metric tons.

Artificial Fibres — Production of artificial fibres from cellulose, which began as late as 1947, doubled between 1949 and 1954 to a total of 13,311 metric tons, or 97.2 percent of national consumption. Of this total, 7,211 tons were produced on a basis of acetate and 6,100 tons on rayon. Production of tire cord reached 1,500 tons in 1954 and imports are falling off rapidly.

Fertilizers—To correct soil deficiencies in the 15 million acres of land under cultivation in Mexico, 1,169,750 metric tons of superphosphate, 210,550 tons of phosphoric anhydride, 1,117,850 tons of ammonium sulphate, and 248,400 tons of nitrogen are required every year, according to a study by the Bank of Mexico. Despite greatly increased domestic production, the quantity of fertilizer purchased abroad has mounted rapidly—from 15,474 metric tons in 1950 to 26,021 tons in 1953 and 58,097 tons in 1954. The following tables give production figures for Mexico's chemical and organic fertilizer industries from 1941 to 1954.

CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS
(metric tons)

Year	*Sulphate of Ammonia*	*Superphosphates*
1941	2,800	3,500
1950	3,000	15,462
1952	60,000	56,000
1953	64,223	62,977
1954	59,445	60,883

ORGANIC FERTILIZERS
(metric tons)

Year	*Bone Meal*	*Others*	*Formulas*
1941	4,600	600	12,500
1950	8,670	1,550	38,000
1952	5,000	16,500	....
1953	7,137	29,200	25,000
1954	7,216	1,530	32,074

Nacional Financiera, the government investment corporation, estimates that minimum emergency requirements call for the production of 325 thousand metric tons of fertilizer in 1956, but comments that expansion is financially difficult.

Insecticides—Current annual consumption of insecticides includes 3,000 metric tons of DDT, 10,000 tons of B.H.C, and 2,000 tons of toxaphene. The market is supplied from domestic plants which process and pack imported materials.

Hydrogen Peroxide — Production increased 52 percent between 1953 and 1954, but imports continue to be large. By stepping up the capacity of existing plants, the industry this year will raise its output to 75 metric tons a month, which is about 85 percent of current demand. Imports rose from 232 metric tons in 1948 to 566 tons in 1953 and 784 tons in 1954.

Coal Products — Production of some mineral coal products, such as benzol and phenol, fell 16.7 percent between 1953 and 1954, but ammonium sulphate was up. The inauguration last year of a new coking plant has provided derivatives which are leading to greater production of benzol.

Anhydrous Sodium and Sodium Sulphate—Supply problems of the paper and glass industries were in large part solved by the greater output of anhydrous sodium which climbed from 8,076 metric tons in 1953 to 10,500 tons in 1954. The domestic demand for sodium sulphate—15,000 in 1955—was completely satisfied by national production.

Rorer Moves Offices Today

William H. Rorer, Inc., moves its executive offices today from 214 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, to 4865 Stenton avenue in that city. The telephone number is DAvenport 4-1000. Rorer's pharmaceutical manufacturing laboratories will remain at the firm's 254 South Fourth street building for about a month, after which they will be located at the Stenton avenue location.

NEW AND GOOD-AS-NEW EQUIPMENT

1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 7'x10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1"x3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28".
150—Pumps—steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160 gpm.
1—New Nash Vacuum Pump Type AL-572.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—Stedman Disintegrator size 40-6.
1—Abbe Ball Mill, 36"x42" Buhrstone lined.
#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new 100, 200 & 360 gal.
1—Nash Air Compressor, Type AL-623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer, 125 gph.
1—I&R Vacuum Pump, 5 H.P., 60'.
4—Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 43 steel tubes.
1—Stokes Single Punch Tablet Machine.
1—Raymond 8" Hammer Mill, like new.
Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6'x36'.
1—New Louisville Continuous Filtering Machine.
2—Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Readco Mixers.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Buhrstone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 17"x27".
1—Patterson Ball Mill, 42x36, jacketed.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
Robinson Pulverizer #20, with 2 motors 10 HP each.
2—Ribbon Type Mixers, 50 & 90 cu. ft.—like new.
4—Steel Tanks 90,000 gals. ea. vert. welded const.
4—Horizontal Retorts 200# w.p., A.S.M.E., from 12" to 24" dia., 4' to 12' long.
2—Crystallizers—10' long.
3—3,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—#10 Day 300 gal. jacketed Sigma Blade Mixer.
4—New Heat Exc. 60' with Cupro Nickel Tubes.
1—Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 33-S-9.
3—2500 gal. Pfaudler G/L Tanks & S/S Agitators.
6—Blackburn-Smith Jacketed Filters, 20 to 160 gpm.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor, 15' long.
1—Meade Mill #2 with 7½ H.P. Motor.

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FILTER, Sweetland #2, All S.S. Top Drainage
FILTER, Niagara 35-20, Vert. S.S. Leaves
FLAKER, *New Buflovak* 6" Dx8" Face Comp.
KETTLE, 50 Gal., S.S. Jktd. Dished Heads
MIXERS, D.A. Sigma, Jack, all S.S 50 Gal.
PUMPS, *Taber* Submerged, Vert. Type CC-3 107', 50 GPM, 8' Long, Type 316 S.S. 7½ hp.
Shriver Diaph. 2A Duplex Type 316 S.S. 3 hp.
Viking 75 J Rotary 1½ hp. XP
TANKS, Aluminum (6) 6'x12' (3) 9'x17 Hor. & Vert.

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Baker Perkins 200 Gal. Mixer Jktd. Dbl. Sigma Arms; Size 17	International Pebble Mills; Porc. Lined 8' x 8'; 50 HP motor
Nickel Closed Reactor 7' x 11' Agitated 7½ HP. Jktd. 50 PSI	Baker Perkins Cascade Mixer (3) Type 17XBS in Type 316 S/S
Bird Continuous Centrifugals Con. Bowl; 18" x 28" & 36" x 50"	2 Dowtherm Resin Kettles 8' x 10' Jktd. Agtd. 316 S/S
Pfaudler Gl. Lined Reactors Jktd. Agtd. up to 1000 Gal.	Shriver 42" C. I. Filter Presses 39 Chambers; 4 eye; Cl. Delivery
Sharples C27 Type 316 S/S Super-D-Hydrator; 30 HP XPL	Fatty Acid Distillation Unit Type 316 S/S; Dowtherm; Complete
W. & P. Type 100 Gal. Mixers Jacketed Double Arm Sigma	A. O. Smith S/S Lined Autoclaves 10' x 30'; 20,000 Gal. 135 PSI
American Dbl. Door Sterilizer 30" x 48" x 84"; double track	A. O. Smith 1750 Gal. Autoclave Type 317 S/S; Sparg. Coil; Agt.
Blaw Knox S/S Reactor; Jktd. Agitated; 8' x 7'6"; welded	Dopp 650 Gal. 80" x 67" Reactor Cast Iron; Jktd. Agitated
Monel Reactor; 785 gallon 5' x 5'; Jktd. Agitated	Stokes Rot. Tablet Presses Models RD 3 and RB 2
Bethlehem C. I. Reactor 1400 Gal. Coil in shell	Whitlock S/S Heat Exchanger 250 sq. ft.; 17" x 128" shell
Vertical 5000 Gallon Aluminum Tank 8' x 9'	Stainless Steel Columns 8" x 10' and 12" x 15'
Baker Perkins Size 18; 500 Gal. Double Arm Jacketed Mixers	Aluminum Bubble Cap Column 27½" x 36'; 60 Plate
Zaremba Inconel Evaporator Dbl. Effect; 430 sq. ft.	Shriver S/S Filter Press 24"; 21 chambers; 4 eye; Cl.
Shriver 42" C.I. Filter Presses; 39 Chambers; 4 Eye; Closed Delivery	Houchin Nickel Lnd. Kettle 6' x 5'; Jktd. & Agitated
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3—Link Belt Roto-Louvre 7'5"x20', 5'2"x20', 3'10"x12'.
3—Hersey 4'x30', 3'x20', 18"x12' S/S Hot Air Rotary.
1—Buflovak 2'x4' double drum Vacuum.
4—Stokes single door Vacuum Shelf with 10—40"x43" shelves.
3—Devine double door Vacuum Shelf 17 and 20—59"x78" shelves.
4—Stokes Rotary Vac. 4'x20', 3'x15', 30"x8', 18"x42".
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 38"x25', 6'x40'.
4—Rotary Dryers 5'x30', 4½'x50', 6'x40', 6'x74'.

MIXERS

2—Baker Perkins SS double arm 100 and 50 gallon, sigma blades.
6—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm 600, 200 and 100 gallons.
3—Abbe Aluminum Powder 12, 20 and 40 cu. ft.
9—Steel jacketed Powder 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 6'x9' S/S Rotating, jacketed.
2—Robinson SS jacketed Powder 48"x7'6" long, 90 cu. ft.
1—4' SS Conical Bender, 3 HP motor.

MILLS

1—Patterson NEW 6'x8' Porcelain lined Mill 50 HP motor.
3—Abbe Paterson 6'x8' unlined Ball Mills.
3—Abbe 5'x6', 4'x5', 3'x3½' Silex lined Pebble Mills.
3—Mikro Pulverizer Bantam and #2TH.
1—National 6"x12" Two-Roll Mill, motor driven.
9—Jeffrey Hammermills 24"x20", 20"x12", 15"x8", NEW.

CENTRIFUGES

2—Sharples C-20, C-27, Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S/S.
2—Bird 18"x28", 24"x38", Stainless Steel, Continuous Solid Bowl.
1—Bird 40" Suspended, rubber covered, imperforate basket.
2—Bird 40" Suspended 347 SS, perforated basket, TEFC motor.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Fletcher 30" center-slung, SS perforated basket.
2—Podbielniak Model 6080 SS Extractors, 10 HP XP motors.

REACTORS, CONDENSERS, TOWERS, TANKS

1—2500 gal. 304 SS jacketed Reactor.
8—4000 gal. 7'x14' Steel jacketed, agitated Kettles.
1—10'x16' Aluminum Tank, ½" shell, 10,000 gals.
2—Pfaudler 100 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
1—8500 gal. Horizontal Pressure Tank, 275# W.P.
2—10'x40', 10'x30' Horizontal Storage Tanks 3/8" shell.
2—5000 gal. vertical SS clad tanks, 9'x10'.
2—Pfaudler 2500 gal. glass lined Tanks.
25—Atmospheric SS Heat Exchangers 715 & 477 sq. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 536 sq. ft., 304 SS Heat Exchanger.

FILTERS

1—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
3—Eimco 18"x24", 18"x12", 316 SS Rotary Vacuum.
1—Feinc 5'x3' Monel Rotary Vacuum String.
1—Niagara 230-32 Filter, 230 sq. ft. 304 SS.
2—#3 Sweetland SS Filters, 12-25" dia. leaves, 75 sq. ft.
4—#3, #5, #7, #12 Sweetland Filters.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing.
1—Shriver 24"x24" P&F rubber covered, washing.

MISCELLANEOUS

2—Foster Wheeler Dowtherm Units 250,000 and 4½ Million BTU.
4—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 40"x120", 40"x84."
6—Robinson, Sprout Waldron SS Sifters 40"x84", single deck.
4—Stokes DDS2, "R", "T" and "F" Tablet Presses.
1—Stokes #21J SS Granulating Mixer. NEW.
1—Stokes #43B SS Oscillating Granulator. NEW.
2—Ball & Jewell #2, #1½ Rotary Cutters.
7—Nash Vacuum Pumps #H7, #H6, #L5, #4, #2.
2—Beach-Russ Model "D" Vacuum Pumps 50 cfm.
3—Stokes #412G, #412B, #212B Vacuum Pumps, motor driven.
7—Durco SS Centrifugal Pumps 1" to 3".

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2—1200 gal. Stainless Clad Open Top Jacketed Kettles.

1—500 gal. Groen St. St. Open Top Jacketed Kettle.

2—Bartlett Snow 6' dia. x 3' deep Jacketed and Agitated Stainless Steel Crystallizing Kettles, with gearshift drives and 25 HP motors.

4—Aluminum Reaction Kettles, Jktd. & Agit., 35 to 250 gal.

MILLS

JUST PURCHASED

5' dia. x 22' long Ball Tube Mill, steel shell, 1¼" thick manganese steel lining, 200 HP 3/60/2300 motor and starter. Built 1952 by Patterson Fdry. & Mach. Co.—UNUSED.

1—Allis Chalmers 6' D x 16' L Steel Lined Contin. Ball Mill Granulator.

1—Hardinge 6' D x 22" L Conical Ball Mill, Steel liner.

2—Fitz. Comminutors, St. St., F-8 & K.

3—Mikro Pulv. #2-DH; #2-TH; 3-TH.

1—Sturtevant 8x10 Jaw Crusher.

1—Jeffrey 42 x 36 Hammer Mill.

1—Penna. Ring Type Granulator, Trojan K3-24, 40 HP.

5—Pebble Mills: 36" x 48"; 48" x 42"; 72" x 96".

2—4'6" D x 12' L contin. Pebble Mills.

2—Three Roll Ink Mills: Ross 9"x24", Day 16"x40".

1—St. St. Pug Mill, two 7" dia. x 39" L overlapping chambers, jacketed.

MIXERS—BLENDERS

2—Day 75 gal. Stainless Steel Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixers.

2—Readco Heavy Duty Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixers, 50 gal. work. cap., 30 HP Expl. Pr. Motor. Built 1951-53.

2—W&P Sigma Blade Double Arm Jacketed Mixers, 50 gal. & 100 gal. work. cap.

3—Sprout Waldron Ribbon Mixers, 336 cu. ft. (12,000 lbs.) work. cap.

2—Lancaster type SGK counter current mixers.

1—Patterson Cone Blender, 5' dia.

7—Side Entering Stainless Steel Mixers, 10 HP to 25 HP.

3—Falk Vert. Agitator Drives #10-GDX, 10:1, 300 HP—UNUSED.

12—Turbo vert. drives #SB, 5:1, 40 HP.

PRESSES

3—Stokes Rotary Tablet Presses, Models B-2, D-4 and DD-2.

2—Kux Rotary Tablet Presses, Model 25, 21 and 25 punch.

2—Davenport Dewatering Presses, Size 2A.

TANKS

10—4,600 gal. Brewery Glass Lined Welded Steel Tanks.

75—Welded Steel Tanks, dished heads, up to 23,000 gal. cap.—Horiz. and Vert.

1—St. Clad. T304, 3/8", 6500 gal. Vert.

1—T304 Vert. 3000 gal.—5/16".

10—St. St. Pressure Tanks—to 4000 gal.

20—St. St. Storage Tanks—to 10,000 gal.

12—Aluminum, 3000 gal., 5 compart.

10—Aluminum, 500 gal., 80# WP.

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8—1000, 500, 250, 200, 100 and 50 gal. jacketed, agitated Reactors.

12—500, 100 and 50 gal. closed, jacketed Kettles.

2—500 and 400 gal. S.S. Stills with S.S. Tubular Preheaters and Aftercoolers.

2—Graver 500 gal. Vertical, closed Tanks, side jackets.

6—All Stainless Tubular Condensers, 30, 60, 85, 155, 195 and 200 sq. ft.

Glass Lined

4—Pfaudler 250, 200, 100 and 50 gal. jacketed, agitated Reactors.

2—Pfaudler 2500 gal. Vertical, closed Tanks.

5—Pfaudler 1400, 400, 350 and 200 gal. Vertical, closed Tanks.

5—2'x12' Lastiglas Lined Absorption Columns.

Steel

2—Stacy 9'x35'x6" Vertical, Steel Fermenters, 17,000 gal. with S.S. coils and 150 HP Turbo Agitators.

30—Graver 40"x37' high, Vertical Tanks, side jackets, 2400 gal.

21—Graver 40"x7' Vertical Tanks, side jackets, 500 gal.

2—Stacy 7'6"x10'9" high, closed, Vertical Tanks 2700 gal., side agitators.

5—Vertical, closed Tanks 10,000 and 20,000 gal.

CENTRIFUGES & FILTERS

11—Podbielniak, Model 6900 and 6080 S.S. Centrifugal Extractors, 10 HP XP motors.

1—Bird 40" Suspended Centrifugal, bottom discharge.

2—Bird-Young 4'x2' Rotary Vacuum Filters.

1—Shriver 24" rubber covered Filter Press.

1—Republic 16" S.S. Filter Press.

DRYERS & OVENS

8—Stokes, Devine and National Research 8 shelf,, Vacuum Shelf Dryers.

6—American Sterilizer and Precision Co. Sterilizers.

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10—York Ammonia Compressors, Model D-8, 10"x7½", 8"x6", 6"x6", 5"x5" and 4"x4" with motors and accessories.

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2—Nash Vacuum Pumps 300 CFM.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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1—1000 gal. S.S. Agitated Tank with coils.

2—Devine #28 dbl. dr. Vacuum Shelf Dryers.

3—Day & Ross 40 gal. Pony Mixers, m.d.

2—Patterson 4 x 5' & 5 x 6' Pebble Mills, m.d.

1—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Rubber Lined Centrifugal, 2 speed motor drive.

1—W & P 100 gal. Jack. Mixer, 30 H.P. ex. proof motor.

1—Day Double Arm Sigma Blade, Stainless Steel Mixer, 350 gals.

6—Surface Condenser-Receivers, 50 to 150 sq. ft.

3—Rotex Sifters, 20 x 48 to 40 x 84", single and double deck.

1—Kent 4 x 8" w.c. Lab. Roller Mill, m.d.

1—UNUSED Patterson 5 x 22" Ball Mill.

1—American Horiz. Autoclave, 4' x 4'—6" x 8' deep.

1—Buflovak Vac. Impregnator, 24" x 36".

1—Blaw Knox 110 gal. Jack. & Ag. Autoclave, 2000 psi.

1—Keeler 350 H.P. type CP Boiler.

1—Buflovak 6' dia. Vac-Crystallizer.

1—Inconel Heat Exch., 195 sq. ft.

1—Allbright Nell 4' x 9' Double Drum Dryer.

1—Sperry 30" C.I. Recessed Open Del. Filter Press, 32 ch.

2—Sperry & Shriver 24" CI Filter Presses, CD.

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BALL MILLS—Hardinge 6'x22", w/New Lining, 7'x48" Pebble—5'x21' tube.

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ROTARY DRYERS—12"x22', 3'x20', 39"x21', 44"x25', 5'x40', 6'x30'.

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2—6500 gal. 6'x30'x5/16" riv. hor.
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2—9000 gal. 7'x30'x¼" weld. hor.
2—10,000 gal. 12'x12'x¼" weld. vert.
3—10,000 gal. 8'x25'x¼" riv. hor.
15—12,000 gal. 8'x30'x5/-16" riv. hor.
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3500 gallon working capacity Steam Jacketed Double Arm Mixing Tanks.

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1—Graver Stainless Steel Vertical Tank, 3500 gallons.

4—Horizontal Heresite Storage Tanks, 2200 gallons each.

10—Steel Jacketed Reactors, 2500 gallons each.

10—Aluminum Horizontal Storage Tanks, 17,000 gallons each.

3—Vertical Aluminum Storage Tanks, 10,000 gallons each.

1—Aluminum Storage Tank, 1500 gallons.

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1—Republic 15" x 15" Stainless Steel Filter, 15 chambers.

1—Stainless Steel Vertical Tank, 2250 gallons, with turbine, agitator and coils.

10—Sweetland #12 Filters, with 72 Stainless Steel Leaves.

5—Sperry Cast Iron Plate and Frame Filter Presses, 35 chambers each, 2" frames.

2—Sperry Cast Iron Closed Delivery Filter Press, 24" x 24", 2" frames, 40 chambers, hydraulic closing device.

8—Stokes Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 8 sheaves each.

1—Stokes Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 30" x 12'.

1—Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 5' x 25'.

2—Buflovak Double Drum Dryers, 24" x 36".

1—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 42" x 120".

1—Bartlett & Snow Rotary Dryer, 4'6" x 36'6".

1—Link Belt Roto Louvre Dryer, Model 502-20.

2—Ross Steel Heat Exchangers, 800 and 900 sq. ft.

2—Bird Continuous Centrifugal Steel Filters, 24" x 38".

12—Struthers Wells Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 650 sq. ft. each.

10—Struthers Wells Steel Heat Exchangers, 150 sq. ft. each.

2—Alco Brass Heat Exchangers, 1500 sq. ft. each.

1—Swenson Walker Crystallizer, 20' long.

1—Devine Single Door Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 20 shelves.

1—Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column, 4' x 35'.

1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jacketed Reactor, 10 gallons.

1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jacketed Reactor, 200 gallons.

10—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Storage Tanks, 30, 50, 100 and 500 gallons.

3—Komarek Greaves Briquetting Machines.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.

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SURPLUS EQUIPMENT

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3—Schultz-O'Neil model D28 Limited mills.
1—Procter & Schwartz 8' x 60' single pass stainless apron dryer.
20—5,000 gallon wood agitator tanks.
1—American Air type W rotoclave, 40 HP.
4—Barrel vibrators.
3—Dariron 1"—4" centrifugal pumps.
2—Vertical dewatering presses, 4' x 8'.

Send for Bulletin HYM

GODFREY CABOT #1 PILOT PLANT
WILLSBORO, NEW YORK

1—Paterson 8' x 10' newly lined mill with 100 HP.
1—Hardinge conical 8' x 36' ball mill.
1—American Road 20" x 10" jaw crusher.
1—Buchanan 30" x 14"—2 roll crusher.
3—Sturtevant 20" x 14"—2 roll crusher.
2—Exolon multiple deck graders or sifters.
10—Bucket elevators—30' to 54' centers.
2—Tyler 3' x 5' and 4' x 5' sifters 1 and 3 decks.
1—Rotex 4' x 7'—2 deck sifter.
1—Trough conveyor 14" x 86' center.
3—Dracco 42" x 9'6" rotoclones.
4—Bin hoppers 10' x 20' x ¼"—inverted cone.

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Plant For rent, N.J. area; Paterson, N.J., one story industrial, brick building, appr. 26,000 sq. feet, sprinklered, A.D.T. wired, heavy utilities lines, heavy duty floors, several loading platforms, finished offices available, laboratory, 125 HP. scotch marine boiler, railroad siding, 45,000 gallon underground storage tanks. Ample parking and yard space. AAA tenant desired. Available Sept. 1, 1956. OPD 995.

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US Rubber Names Two

Howard N. Hawkes, United States Rubber Company vice-president, has been elected a member of the board of directors and a member of the executive committee. G. Raymond Cuthbertson has been elected a vice-president and named general manager of the tire division as successor to Mr. Hawkes.

Thermo Materials, Inc.

—Continued from page 4

temperature environments to meet the increasing demand in the mechanical, electrical, chemical and nuclear industries.

Ultimately, the firm will expand into other areas of high temperature research. These will include:—Temperature resistant parts for rockets, guided missiles and jet engines, electronic components for use above 500°C such as resistors, capacitors, hook-up wire, cermet nuclear reactor fuel elements, heat resistant coatings, high temperature valves and hydraulic fluids, pumps and bearings.

President of the firm is Emmett G. Solomon, vice-president of Provident Securities Company. Executive vice-president and general manager is Emo D. Porro, formerly of Kaiser Industries, more recently one of the original members of Stanford Research Institute.

Thermo Materials' other executives include:—Fred B. Ortman, secretary, who is chairman of the board of Gladding, McBean & Co., and D. J. Murphy, treasurer, vice-president of Provident Securities Company.

Additional members of the board of directors are Mr. C. W. Planje, president of Gladding, McBean & Co., Mr. H. Sinclair Kerr, president and Mr. Harland W. Hoisington, director, of the Frenchtown Porcelain Company.

TVA Adjusts

—Continued from page 3

ties to promote the desired uses of fertilizers.

Some seventy-two distributors, having about 4,000 retail outlets, are cooperating with the land grant colleges in thirty-five states in introducing and developing markets for better fertilizers, lowering the cost of plant nutrients to the farmers, and demonstrating improved fertilization practices.

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2—Day 15 gal. Pony Mixers, m.d. S.S. cans.
2—Stainless Steel Hersey Rotary Dryers, 5'x26' and 6'x23'.
2—8'x125' Rotary Kilns.
1—Williams 52" H.S. Roller Mill.
1—Day #30 Imperial jack. Mixer, 75 gal.
9—Sperry 18"x18" Filter Presses, 11 ch.

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Devine #12 & #23 Vac. Shelf Dryers.
Stokes 2'x6' Rotary Vac. Dryer.
1—Allbr. Nell 4x9 Atmos Drum Dryers.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20"

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES
4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type.
6—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS
#2 Sweetland Filter 12 Stainless covered leaves
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Gen. Amer. 2'x1' Rotary Vac. Filter.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood Sweetland & Oliver Filters.

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Pfaudler 250 gal. Glass Lined Jack. Kettle.
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack Cl Vac Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
6—Jack. steel Kettles to 1000 gals.
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1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
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2—Mikro Pulverizers #2TH & #2SI.
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1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
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Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

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Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm mixers.
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Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
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AT&M 60" Centrifugal 316 SS with 10 hp mtr.
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3 Pfaudler 1500 gal. glass lined Tanks
BP 2600 gal. SS Mixer, size 30, type RWUEM sigma arms, with 150 hp mtr, BRAND NEW

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Roto Louvre 310-12 SS.
Roto Louvre 705-20 SS.
FILTER PRESSES—24" Aluminum P&F.
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8'x10' Oliver Rotary Vacuum.
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HAMMER MILLS — Micro 2TH, 1W Bantam.
Jeffrey—15"x8", 20"x12", 24"x20".
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250 cu. ft. SS clad jktd. 15 PSI int.
PUMPS—Stokes Microvac 412G, NEW, 412B & 212B.
Dayton Dowd, NEW, 43 to 744 GPM @ 184' to 387' head.
REACTORS—Pfaudler 100 & 200 gal.
Stainless 200, 250 & 500 gal.
Steel—2000 gal. 200 PSI.
SIFTERS—48" SWECO 3-deck, NEW.
Robinson 28A Gyro SS.
Rotex #21, 40"x84".
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Indiana Standard

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mercial plant using urea to dewax oils. It brings to the production stage a method of urea dewaxing formerly used only on a laboratory scale.

Joseph K. Roberts, general manager of research and development for Standard Oil, said that most lubricating oil stocks contain straight-chain hydrocarbons that form solid wax in cold weather and prevent oil flow. In the new dewaxing process, the lube stock is contacted with urea. The straight-chain hydrocarbons in the oil unite with the urea, forming solid adducts that can be filtered out.

Since the adduct forms at room temperature, the new uera process does not require a chilling step that is necessary in other dewaxing processes.

The urea process will be used in production of low pour point oils having viscosities at 100 degrees Fahrenheit as high as 250 S.U.S.

The special wax-free crude oils formerly required for low pour point oils will no longer be necessary, Dr. Paulus added.

Current Market Quotations

—*Continued from page 29*

Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.65	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.75	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03½	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅝	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.04	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅝	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.04¾	—
500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% com., ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50	7.00
Oxide, 92½-99%, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs.,			
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works	lb.	.45	—
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.48	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60½	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.63	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	—

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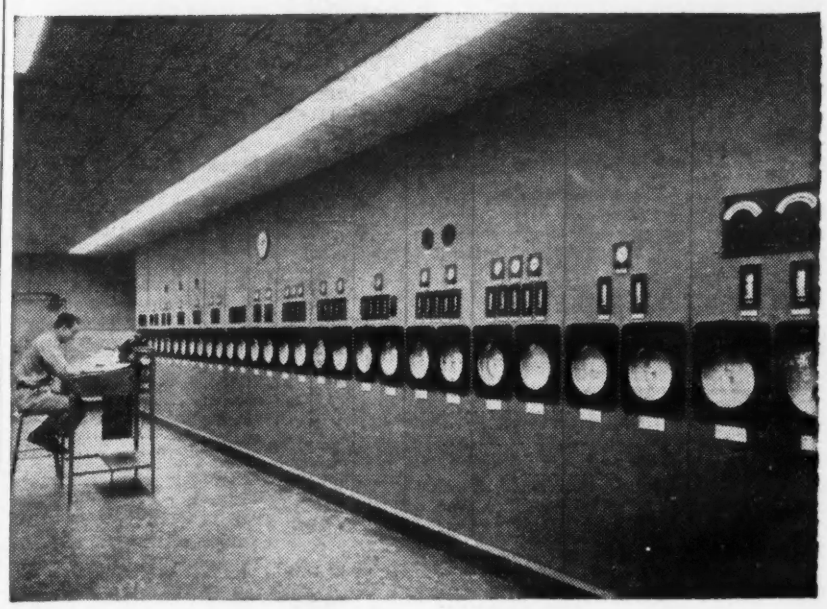

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